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THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,940—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY, TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
*3rd May	EGYPT	8000		
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th "	PERSIA	8000		
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
*31st "	MANTUA	11000		
7th June	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	ARABIA	8000		
21st "	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th "	INDIA	8000		
5th July	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
12th "	HIMALAYA	7000		
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
26th "	EGYPT	8000		
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	12000
9th "	PERSIA	8000		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd "	CALEDONIA	8000		
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000

All the above steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

*These Vessels will call at MALTA.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

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(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

OUTWARD SAILING 1913.

STEAMERS.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about	Call M'lles or Naples about	Arrive Bombay about	Arrive Karachi about
City of York Trafford Hall*	7810	18 July	26 July	30 Aug.	.....
City of Lahore*	5321	12 Aug.	21 Aug.	6 Sept.	.....
City of Poona†	6875	3 Sept.	11 Sept.	23 "	.....
City of Sparta*	7467	20 "	27 "	.....	12 Oct.
City of London*	5415	25 "	3 Oct.	18 Oct	.....
City of Benares	9000	2 Oct.	8 "	22-23 "	.....
City of Calcutta†	6973	8 "	.....	.....	31 Oct.
City of York*	7630	11 "	18 "	3 Nov	.....
New Twin Screw†	7810	21 "	29 "	13 "	.....
Trafford Hall*	9000	1 Nov.	8 Nov.	24 "	.....
City of Athens*	5321	12 "	21 "	7 Dec.	.....
	5594	25 "	2 Dec.	.....	18 Dec.

* Calling at Naples.
† Calling at Marseilles.

Excepting the Trafford Hall, all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

FARES,	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	841	429	619
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	879
Liverpool	695	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, and Tea Planters, etc.

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KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

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REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO DURBAN VIA ZANZIBAR, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
Markgraf	3680	Kasch	3rd May 1913
* Konig	4900	Coltzan	17th May 1913
Praesident	3310	Schutt	3rd June 1913
Kanzler	3000	Schapp	16th June 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

* Wireless Telegraphy Twin-screw.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

IN END TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.
Barjora ...3144 Thurs. 1st May. 9 a.m. † C. M.
Lhasa ...2184 Friday 2nd May 1 6 a.m. direct.
Lingas ...2183 Mon. 5th May 11 a.m.* P. D. & C.M.

† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Barjora," 3,164 tons, on Thursday 1st May, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S. S. "Baroda," 3,172 tons, on Wednesday the 30th April, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Pundua	3305	Thursday, 1st May.
*Palamcotta	3413	" 15th "
†Lindula	3358	" 29th "
*Pentakota	3418	" 12th June.

†Calls at Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

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29th April, 1913.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gillhuber	1st May
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th May
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Austria	7588	D. Cosulich	10th May.
China	6017	N. Giurovich	28th May.
Persia	5895	G. Bartole	28th June

All the above steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

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To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back „ 750
To London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back „ 908 to.. 1038*

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To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back „ 525
To London via Trieste .. „ 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back „ 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 450
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To London via Trieste .. „ 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back „ 833 to 963†

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Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Gisela ..	4260	....	7th May 1913

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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.
9, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

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BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Rd, and Churchgate St

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up) „ 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)... „ 36,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi. Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

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Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

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Batavia	Ipoh	Pukat
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Cobu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
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Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
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Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

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JOHN GRIEG,
Agent.

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Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

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RESERVE £50,000

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HEAD OFFICE:

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THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

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Amoy	Ipok	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tienstin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls.	55,000,000
„do. subscribed	„	45,000,000
		100,000,000 =say £4,745,000
„ subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels.		3,500,000 =say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000 =say £2,455,000
		£7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street. London, E. C.

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Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON.
Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... „ 18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

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Bombay	Nagasaki
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Hankow	Pekin
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Lyons	Tokyo
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CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

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(i). PERMANENT WAY INSPECTORS, salary according to qualifications up to Rs. 250 per mensem consolidated.

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Applicants will be subject to one month's notice of termination of service and they will subscribe to the Provident and Mutual Insurance Funds.

Applications with copies of testimonials should be submitted to the undersigned.

CHIEF ENGINEER,
G. I. P. Railway,
Victoria Terminus.

Bombay, 25th April, 1913.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS IN THE TIMINGS OF CERTAIN TRAINS ON THE HARBOUR BRANCH.

ON and from THURSDAY, the 1st May 1913, the timings of 671 Down and 674 Up Week-day passenger trains between Kurla and Tank Bunder will be altered and the trains will run to the following timings :—

671 Down Week-days Kurla Passenger.	H. M.	674 Up Week-days Kurla Passenger.	H. M.
Tank Bunder D	8-55	Kurla ... D	9-50
Sewri Temporary ... D	9- 2	Colwada ... D	10- 0
Sewri ... D	9- 6	Sewri ... D	10- 8
Colwada ... A	9-13	Sewri Temporary .. D	10-12
Colwada ... D	9-22	Tank Bunder A	10-19
Kurla ...A	9-31		

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th April, 1913.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS George Mesrope Gregory, residing and carrying on business as a builder and contractor at No. 10, Pretoria Street, in the town of Calcutta, has instituted a suit in the Calcutta High Court, being suit No. 290 of 1912, against the defendant Cowasjee Palunjee Khatow, the Managing proprietor of the Parsee Theatrical Company of Bombay, residing at the Coronation Theatre, Grant Road, in the town of Bombay, to recover Rs. 5,943-7-8 due for certain works and labour done and materials supplied to the defendant by the plaintiff, in respect of a portion of the premises No. 91, Harrison Road, Calcutta, with further interest thereon and for the costs of this suit as prayed in the plaint AND WHEREAS fresh writ of summons to appear and answer has under an order made in this suit and dated the 2nd day of April, 1913, been issued for service on the said defendant Cowasjee Palunjee Khatow, whose whereabouts are not known. The defendant abovenamed is hereby required to enter appearance in this suit within 18 days and to file his written statement within 32 days from the first publication of this Notice, failing which, this suit will be heard ex parte on the expiration of 32 clear days from the date of such first publication. —Dated at Calcutta, this 23rd day of April, 1913.

W. CHATTERJEE,
Master, Calcutta High Court.

JOHN M. GREGORY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO TRAMWAY PASSENGERS.

ON and from 1st May, 1913, the following CHANGES in RUNNING will take place owing to the ALTERATIONS in the track at Bori Bunder.—

(1). The Clare Road—Elphinstone Circle line of Cars, will discontinue running.

(2). An extra Clare Road service will run via Hornby Road to Museum West.

(3). The Grant Road—Bori Bunder service will run to Museum East.

(4). The Tardeo—Museum East service will run to Grant's Buildings.

(5). The Pydhowni—Sassoon Dock service now running via Elphinstone Circle will run via Hornby Road.

A. T. COOPER,
Managing Engineer.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

WANTED AT ONCE.

A SMART European advertising CANVASSER, those who have had experience in Newspaper Canvassing only need apply. Good pay to a first class man who can prove himself worthy of recognition.

Apply to MANAGER,
The "Bombay Gazette."

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary Wages Table, Reciper, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

☞ WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grtatan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT
At 6-30, 8-30, and 10.

OUR EXCLUSIVE FILM
THE GRAND NATIONAL:
A wonderful film of the greatest race in the world.

ROSE OF THEBES.
MOTHER-IN-LAW'S SLEEPING POTION.
A GOOD BERTH.
PATHE'S GAZETTE.

At 6-30 and 10.
RIEDL BROTHERS.

CINEMA DE LUXE,
GAIETY THEATRE.
THE "TIVOLI" OF THE EAST.
CINEMA THEATRES CO., LTD.

TO-NIGHT, TWO SHOWS,
6-30 to 8-30 and 10 to 12.

"THE MELBOURNES"
IN THEIR HUMOROUS MILITARY SKETCH.
!!! WATCH !!!
"THE SENTRY BOX"
TOM MELBA
THE MAN THAT WILL MAKE YOU LAUGH.
THE WORLD'S "BEST" FILMS.
ANOTHER "CINEMA" EXCLUSIVE.
THE PARTING OF THE WAYS.
A GRAND FEATURE FILM PLAY
Funeral of the late KING OF GREECE.
NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.

THE "ALCAZAR,"
CINEMA THEATRES, Co., Ltd.
EDWARDES THEATRE, KALBADEVI.
1 MINUTE'S WALK from MAIDANIA.
Twice Nightly at 6-30 and 10.
THE MOST "BRILLIANT" SUCCESS OF THE YEAR.
Hundreds unable to obtain seats.
MDLLE. LYGIE
IN HER LATEST ORIGINAL CREATION
"THE SILVER DANCE."
OUR CYNTHIA
IN HER LATEST CATCHY CHORUS SONGS.
MISS DOT CAREY
THE WHIRL WIND DANCER.
AUGMENTED BY "OUR" PICTURES.
The Hand of Death. (Drama) Sauce for the Goose. (our Non-Stop Scream).
A TRIP THROUGH
THE HIGHLANDS.
PATHE'S GAZETTE of the World's News.
Funeral of the late KING OF GREECE.
NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.

HOTELS.

DOUBLE ROOMS and SINGLE ROOMS, available at Queen's Mansions, PRIVATE HOTEL, Fort.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, or Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a FLAT, on the Cooperage, 4 Rooms, a Bath Room, Servants' Quarters, etc., and fitted with Electric Light, Fans, etc. Apply Box No. 927, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—FURNISHED BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill, overlooking sea, fitted with up to date requirements. Apply Box No. 926, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill, beautifully furnished with up-to-date sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 931, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights. Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathrooms, Shower, and W.C Use of Dining-room etc. Overlooking sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box N. 928, care of "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ld.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE,
SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Commencing SATURDAY, 26th April 1913.
SEE OUR 3
GRAND STAR FILMS
1.—AVIATOR'S GENEROSITY.
2.—THE ROMAN TYRENT. (Coloured.)
3.—THE LITTLE WIDOW.
PRICES Re. 1, and Ans. 8, 4 and 2.
TIME.

FIRST SHOW	7 to 8-30 p.m.
SECOND SHOW	9 to 10-30 p.m.
THIRD SHOW	11 to 12-30 p.m.

MATINEES EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
5-15 to 6-45 p.m. (S.T.)
NOTICE.
GRAND PRIZES ARE GIVEN AWAY EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY DURING THE MATINEES AND FIRST SHOW.

IN THE PRESS PRICE Rs. 5.

THE
Bombay Gazette.
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)
STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.
ADVANCING BY 64ths
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.
THIRD EDITION.
"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT BOMBAY.
1913.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
GULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
FOR LIST No. 20.
CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON
CODES: OWN & A. B. C. (5TH EDITION).

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD
This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startlings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or over-strain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE
Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

Sole Proprietors: THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Agents for South Africa: LENNON LTD. (all Branches). Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LTD., BOMBAY.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.
A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
A HIGHLY DRAMATIC AND SENSATIONAL PICTURE.
THROWN TO THE LIONS.
A STORY OF ANCIENT ROME. MAGNIFICENTLY COLOURED.
BEREZINA.
An Episode of 1812. A true story from the life of the great Napoleon.
HEAPS OF FUN IN OUR COMICS.
THE LEADING LADY.....(A Delightful Comedy.)
NEIGHBOURS.....(Comic play by Max Linder.)
FOOLSHEAD JEALOUS.....(One roar of laughter from firs to last.)
4 SHOWS NIGHTLY,
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 and 11-15 to 12-15.
PRIZE SHOW on SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30.
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

OWING TO PRESSURE OF WORK.
NIGHT SHIFT WANTED.
AT ONCE
FOR THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
LIMITED.
20 First Class COMPOSITORS.
12 " " MACHINEMEN.
Hours—8 P. M. to 4 A. M.
Apply at once to
ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary,
"Bombay Gazette," Limited,
Homjee Street.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Chuckla. No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding. Stationery, etc.

FLAT WANTED.—UNFURNISHED. TWO Bedrooms with Bathrooms essential. Electric Light and Fans, Good servants' quarters, airy situation. Apply Box No. 678, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette", Electric Press

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two vclumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10 Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED at once or on the 15th May a SMART LADY as COMPANION. Good education essential. Christian or Eurasian preferred. Rupees 60-100 monthly as per qualification. Apply Box No. 670, care of this paper.

WANTED.—Three square-shaped secondhand LANDOUS, with Rubber Tyres complete. Apply Box No. 675, care of this paper.

WANTED.—An English gentleman would like to take up RESIDENCE with European couple as paying guest. Terms moderate, and Fort preferred. Write to Box No. 943, care of "Bombay Gazette."

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9¼ inch by 4¼ inch...Rs. 1 per hundred
9¼ inch by 4¼ inch...As. 14 per *
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charger Rs. 3 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3¼ inch, Rs. 2¼ per thousand*
* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

WANTED.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

WANTED AT ONCE, THREE ASSISTANT ENGINEERS, with experience in Railway Construction.
Salary according to experience.

P. GLYNN MESSENT,
M. Inst. C.E.,
Chief Engineer.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

WANTED.

IT is proposed to appoint a Lecturer to deliver two Lectures for Bombay Teachers, in the Elphinstone High School, on the following subject:—

Diseases and other morbid conditions that render the presence of children at school undesirable, and the signs by which Teachers may recognise them.

The Lecturer should be a qualified medical man, preferably one who has devoted special attention to children's diseases. He should submit to Government a report of his Lectures suitable for printing and distribution. The lectures will take place in July or August. The honorarium offered is Rs. 100. Applicants should send in their applications to the Director of Public Instruction, by 31st May, 1913.

W. H. SHARP,
Director of Public Instruction.
Office of the Director of Puplic Instruction, Poona, 24th April, 1913.

WANTED.—BOARD and LODGING, by an Anglo-Indian, from the 1st June, in Elphinstone Circle, or near PROXIMITY. Apply W. A., care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—TWO ENGLISH GENTLEMEN to join two others in a Chummerie. For further particulars, apply to Box No. 916, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—12 GOOD JOBBING COMPOSITORS, required at once. Must be able to read English. Good salary to the right men. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street, Fort.

WANTED to advance immediately Rs. 30 to 40 thousand on property, reasonable interest, brokers need not apply, write to Box No. 923, care of this Paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY TWELVE EXPERIENCED BOOKBINDERS. Apply MANAGER, The Bombay Gazette.

WANTED—By Englishman, FURNISHED BUNGALOW or FLAT, on Woodhouse Road or Colaba. Apply Box No. 921, care of this Paper.

A EURASIAN MACHINE MINDER for night work required at once. Must be competent to take charge of the printing of a newspaper. Write, giving full particulars, salary required, etc., to Box No. 929, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A MUKADUM Machine Minder. One able to speak English. Good salary to the right man. Write, with full particulars, to Box No. 945, care of "Bombay Gazette."

IMMEDIATELY REQUIRED 20 BOYS for Newspapers. Apply MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—Set of BOXING GLOVES and a FOOTBALL Preferably second-hand. Must be cheap. Write, giving full particulars, to Box No. 944, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—2 BLACK POODLE PUPS (BITCHES). Winners of first prize for best litter at Bombay Dog Show. The dame "Lavender Lass," also took two prizes. Both parents imported, and pedigree includes many champions on both sides. Apply MRS. V. ROBERTS,
Engine House Road, Kirkee.

FOR SALE.—As a going concern, a DAIRY FARM. Apply Box No. 935, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO by Collard and Collard of London. In first rate condition. Price Rs. 345. Apply to Box No. 917, care of this Paper.

AIRY FLAT, Facing Apollo Piers Fittings up-to-date. Apply Box No. 930, care of this Paper.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE CAWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF EVERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situated at Cowasjee Patel Tank Road, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulji Khambatta and Thakoredass, attorneys for the mortgagees, Mr. Jamnadass, Bhagwandas, and his wife Bai Kashibai, and on account and at the risk of Nagindas Ranchor Shroff, the mortgagor, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 29th day of April, 1913 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property, on the premises at 5 p.m. (S.T.):—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 524 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being at Cowasji Patel Tank Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 1684, and New Survey No. 622 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 5687-88, and Street No. 4781 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North formerly by the property of Ramji Chatoo, but now of Parmanandas Jewandas, on or towards the West by the Cowasji Patel Tank Road, on or towards the East by the Dharamsala of Khimchand Motichand and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulji Khambatta and Thakoredas, attorneys for Mr. Jamnadas Bhagwandas and Bai Kashibai at their office No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE CAWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th April, 1913.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2,000 BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLE COTTON.

Under instructions from P. and O. S. N. Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY the 30th instant at 3 p. m. (S. T.), at Mody Bunder North near Carnac Bunder on account of the concerned, the undermentioned damaged cotton, ex. s. s. "BANCA":—

About 2,000 Bales stated to be high class staple Cotton, shipped by Messrs. Mitsui Bustan Kaisha, Japan Cotton Trading Coy., and others. The above will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of about 3,500 Bales of High Class Staple Cotton.

Under instructions from Messrs. P. & O. S. N. Coy. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY the 2nd May, 1913, at 3 p. m. (S. T.), Mody Bunder, North near Carnac Bunder, on account of the concerned the undermentioned damaged cotton.

Ex. S. S. "Banca."

About 3,500 bales stated to be high class staple cotton shipped by Messrs. Mitsui, Bussan. Kaisha The Japan Cotton Trading Coy and others.

The above will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 50 percent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 29th April, 1913.

BRASSO
The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is
BRASSO
Stocked in all Bazars.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	" 11 0
Quarterly	" 6 0
Monthly...	" 2 0
SINGLE COPY... ...	ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	" 13 8
Quaterly...	" 7 0
Monthly...	" 2 8
SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."

See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ...	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frst Insertion ...	Rs. 6-0 per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	" 3-8 do.
Third Insertion ...	" 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion ...	" 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards..	" 2-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	" 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement

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B. O. C.

B. O. C. KEROSINES

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS.	B. O. C.	PETROL.
Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX CANDLES.		MOTOR OILS A. & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & Co.,

CALCUTTA—COMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROS. & Co., Ltd., CHITTAGONG.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties at Dady Seth Agiary Lane and at Fergusson Road, Parel, without the Fort of Bombay.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulji Khambatta and Thakoredas, Attorneys for the mortgagees, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 1st day of May, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), the right, title and interest of the mortgagor in the undermentioned properties in one lot on the premises at Parel, Fergusson Road property.

DESCRIPTIONS OF PROPERTIES.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground formerly part of a piece of land or ground Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 246, New No. 1806, Old Survey No. 257 and New Survey No. 216, together with the messuage, tenements or buildings erected and standing thereon, situate on the south side of Dady Seth Agiary Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 552 square yards or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "C" Ward Nos. 3923, 3924 and 3925, Street Nos. 56 and 1 and 58, and bounded on the east by Cavel Street, on the west by a well, on the south by the property of Rustomji Burjorji, on the north by Dady Seth Agiary Lane.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of new Salt Batty ground of the Foras Tenure, together with buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Fergusson Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 19,560 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 275, 309, 357 and 358, New No. 12273, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 112-2763, 1A, 2A-2734, and 1A, 1B-3162 and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "G" Ward Nos. 1663 (1) (2) (3) and (4); and Street Nos. 6808 (a) and 63 (b) 68 (c), and bounded as follows:—East by the Salt Batty ground now, formerly partly belonging to Dadabhai Abbaji and partly to Mahomed Syed Currabhai, west by swamp ground, north by Salt Batty ground of Bhasker Gangaji, south by Salt Batty ground of Dadabhai Abbaji.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulji, Khambatta and Thakoredas, Attorneys to the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th April, 1913.

THE GREATEST PROBLEM OF LIFE

is how to keep it thoroughly fit and well and to attain the highest pitch of happiness. To make life and work a pleasure, it is of absolute necessity that the system should be so kept as to meet the demands made upon it. Are you aware of this?

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

have at last solved the greatest problems by providing a food tonic of prompt and sure results with a definite specific action on blood and nerves. They bring youth and strength back and keep the whole organism strong up to the pitch of perfect health.

PRICE.—Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.

Vaidya Shastri,

MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,

Jmnagar Kathiawar.

KALBADEVI ROAD,

BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT, BOMBAY.

CANVAS

David Corsar & Sons

Best Flax Canvas

For full particulars apply:—

SEALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,

BANK STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain R. S. B. Butler, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Roath, 2807 tons, Captain C. H. Bernard, sailed yesterday for Karachi with ballast.

The steamer Malvern Range, 2326 tons Captain A. W. Foxworthy, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The steamer Umkuzi, 1296 tons, Captain W. Edward, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Sangola, 3349 tons, Captain C. Scott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 10th April via coast ports with a general cargo.

The steamer Helios, 860 tons, Captain Kundsen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, 11th April with a cargo of timber.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Barjora, 1908 tons, Captain F. R. Commack, arrived in harbour yesterday from Basreh 19th April with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

R. I. M. VESSELS.

R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Ward ... R I M S M Minto...Lieut G H Finnis...R I Marine Patrick Stewart...Townsend .....I G T S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 28.

B rola.....1898 Lyne .....M M & Co
Biron Fairlie...2323 Foley .....K N & Co
Barala ..1899 Milne .....M M & Co
Barjora.....1908 Cammock .....M M & Co
Chihtonian.....2761 Jones .....K N & Co
Clintoria ...2440 Mathews R E Collins & Co
Canara.....38-9 Phillips .....M M & Co
Paris.....787 Coates.....Arab Steamers
Gallia .....515 .....J M and Co
Helios .....859 Kundsen.....F F C & Co
Istrar.....2979 Jacob.....K N & Co
Iran.....4066 Peabody.....K N & Co
Marmaris.....Comdr Muhlis .....Turkish G Boat
Magdala.....3134 Galloway...W & A G & Co
Obra .....3521 Fenwick .....M M and Co
Pandua .....2126 Handcock.....M M & Co
Rio Sado.....Ortegoo .....Port Gun boat
Shah Jehan.....698 Nacoda .....Nacoda
Sildra .....2097 Bryn.....Bombay Co
Sangola.....3349 Scott .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—APRIL 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dep.	Date.	Agents
A African Monarch	2593	Dakers			T M & Co
B Assaye	4359	Cookman			P and O S N Co
C and R Den of airlie	3735	Thomson			
		M'seilles	8-5		K N & Co
D&E Vellore	3168	Kiddleton	30-4		T M&Co
F Itinda	3398	McClelland	Calcutta	29-4	M M & Co
H Homayun	2154	Jones	Jeddah	28-4	Morrison & Co
K Banca	3794	Potter	Kobe		P & O Co
M Persepolis	2833	Sacher	Liverpool	&c. 28-4	W & A G & Co
N Eaton Hall	2380	Dyason	Philadelphia	30-4	W & A & Co
O Hatumet	2584	Peters			T M and Co
P Falls of Nith	3041	Mackenzie	Antwerp	9-5	W and A G & Co
Q Markgraf	2325	Kesch	Zanzibar		A S &Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Kamkura Maru	3768	Hosi		N Y Kaisha
2	Jastalia	4036	Mitchell	Dunkirk	27-4 W & A G & Co
4	Saigon Maru	3311	Yamaguchi		O N Kaisha
5	Worsley Hall	2238	Seaborn		29-4 K N & Co
6	Chanda	3951	Cunningham		M M & Co
7	Gabloez	4771	Gillaber		A L S N Co
8	Glan Macphee	3224	Day	Dunkirk	30-4 W & A G Co
9	Tannenfels	3411	Gordes		W & A G & Co
10&11	Huntsman	4927	Goldman	Dunkirk	9-5 T M & Co
12&13	Egypt	4207	Summers	London	P & O Co
15	Orsiolo	2849	Chiesay	Venice	S N Co
16	Elsa	2304	Warsoe	Antwerp	29-4 T M & Co

Offside.

K Dwarka ...739 Moxon ...Repairing ...24-4... M M & Co

M W D D

Bahrein...1402 Grant...P. Gulf...Arab Stm Ld

H W P D

Pemani.....552 Volliji .....Bo S N Co
Sstrunji .....547 Hoosein .....Bo S N Co
Bahaduri.....829 Goolam .....Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
27	Barjora	Commack	Basreh, Apl 19
28	Helios	Kundsen	B'kok, Apl 11
	Sangola	Scott	C'cutta, Apl 10

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
28	Umkuzi	Edward	Calcutta
	Linga	Butler	Karachi, &c
	Roath	Bernard	Karachi
	Malvern R	Foxworthy	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Gallia, for Karachi, &c.
" Assaye, for Shanghai, &c
" Helios, for Bangkok.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd C.'s steamer Austria, from Japan via Colombo is due here on the 29th instant morning.

The P and O Co's steamer Devanha, left Hongkong at 1 p. m. on Saturday the 26th instant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

THUILLIER.—April 17, at Rockcliff, Mussoorie, the wife of Captain Leslie Thuillier, I. A., Survey of India, of a daughter.

COPELAND.—On the 12th April, at St. Helen's, Dalhousie, the wife of John Copeland, Conservator of Forests, Punjab, of a son.

MILNE.—On the 13th April, at Heather Brae, Mussoorie, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Charles Milne, I.M.S., Civil Sergeon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ELLIS—MORGAN.—On the 23rd April, at St. Mark's Church, Mercara, Robert Hawkes Ellis, I.C.S., to Violet Muriel, elder daughter of James T. Morgan, of Marcara

DEATHS.

CHANTER.—On the 12th April, at Kasauli, Bertha, wife of Capt. A. D. Chanter, S. and T. Corps, in her twenty-eighth year.

LAZARUS—On the 25th April, at Vizagapatam, Millicent Vivian, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Lazarus, aged 25 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay High Court, Vacation Sitting, 11-30.
Dr. J. J. Modi's Lecture, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 6-30 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.
Alcazar Cinematograph, Edwardes Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

Maxim: To accept truth is one of the commandments of religion.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Persia" with the outward mails of the 18th instant, left Aden at 3-30 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a. m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Egypt" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday next.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. and C. I. Ry Vols, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March.....Second to None ...Hume
Overture ...Raymond .....Thomas
Valse .....Barcarolle .....Waldteufel
Selection ...San Toy .....Jones
Intermezzo...Liebestraum .....Blon
Moonlight Dance..... Finck
Selection ...The Balkan Princess .....Rubens
Two-Step ...Lobsters Promenade .....Steele

MUSIC AT THE PRINCESS M. GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day:—

March.....Europe United.....Zehle
Overture ...Tancredi .....Rossini
a Serenade...The Warblers .....J. Perry
b Spanish Serenade...La Paloma .....Iradier
Selection ...The Quaker Girl .....Monckton
Valse .....The Merry Widow ...Lehar
Selection ...Harry Dacres' Songs..Adlam
Galop .....Over the Sticks .....le Brunn

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—A lecture on Malaria, under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association, will be delivered by Dr. C. Coutinho, L. M. & S., Phy. of the Malaria Department, this evening at 7 (S.T.) at the Indo-British Institution, Hornby-road, Fort.

POSTAL NOTICES.—A mail for Egypt and Europe, consisting of letters and packets, specially marked for transmission pre Austrian Lloyds s.s. "Goblong," will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for depatch to destination at 1 p. m. on Thursday the 1st May. Letters, etc., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.—Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra s.s. "Ula" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Saturday the 3rd May.

DR. J. J. MODI'S LECTURE.—The ninth lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 6-15 p. m. (S. T.) to-day, by Samsh-ul-Ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., Ph.D, Mr. Kazi Kabirud-din will kindly preside on this occasion. The topic selected for the evening is "My visit to Constantinople via Servia and Bulgaria." The lecture is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual. A the subject of the lecture is expected to be interesting to Mahomedans, they are cordially requested to attend.

AUSTRALIA FOR THE ANGLO-INDIAN.

CLAIM IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Charles Pattison, aged 71, after putting in 30 years' Government service in India as an engineer, went to Western Australia, with his wife and son three years ago, with the object of spending the remainder of his days in a more friendly clime than that of England. He brought with him £1,800, the savings of his lifetime, and bought a farm at Chidlow's well. He lived there for some time, but in 1911, his wife died, and, as he told the Chief Justice, with tears streaming down his cheeks, his son vanished, forsaking his aged father. He sold the farm on account of his loneliness, and went to reside in Perth, staying with a widow (Mrs. Tomalin), who afterwards married a Mr. W. H. Dawe. Mr. Pattison gave the lady away at her marriage, and later made a will entirely in her favour in recognition of the way in which she had looked after him in his forlorn old age. But then disputes arose as to transactions between the old gentleman and Mr. Dawe, and the sequel was an action brought before the Chief Justice, by Mr. Pattison against Mr. and Mrs. Dawe, of Lyell Hall, Osborne Park. Plaintiff claimed £1,083 12s. 6d., less £78 14s. 3d. expended on his behalf, the first sum representing the proceeds of the sale of shares in the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd. his case being that he had handed the scrip to Mrs. Dawe for safe keeping, but that her husband had sold the shares without his authority and invested the proceeds, without plaintiff's consent in the purchase of Lyell Hall. He further claimed £118 odd as the value of various goods and chattels of his, detained by defendants and a further sum as damages for their detention.

The defence was that it had been agreed partly verbally and partly in writing between the parties that Mr. W. H. Dawe should sell the shares, and out of the proceeds purchase in Mrs. Dawe's name a suitable property upon which they should reside and keep and care for the old gentleman for the remainder of his life. Lyle Hall, Osborne Park, was accordingly bought in Mrs. Dawe's name from the Government for £1,500, and they sold up their home in Perth, and went to reside at this estate, and in pursuance of the agreement, plaintiff was maintained and cared for by defendants until October 12, 1912, when he left them. Defendants counterclaimed for £428 for maintenance of and expenditure on behalf of the plaintiff both before and after the purchase. Subject to the payment of this claim, they were willing to assign the benefit of the contract for the purchase of Lyell Hall to plaintiff. They denied the allegations contained in plaintiff's claim, or that they were indebted to Mr. Pattison for the goods they were stated to have detained.

Mr. Allison Stone, with Mr. Hensman, were for plaintiff, and Mr. R. S. Haynes, K. C., with him Mr. Haynes, jun., for defendants. The recording of evidence in the case had not concluded, when the Court rose, the hearing being adjourned for a week.

A DOMAN'S FAD.

A girl named Lanmidas Saidoo (19), wife of one Saidoo Sadoo, a hawker, living at Lalwadi, Parel, died at the Sir J. J. Hospital on Sunday as a result of injuries through a fall a month and a half ago.

It appeared that she left her husband some three months ago and was found to be living with one Dagdu Dadu at Kalyan. Her husband instituted proceedings against Dadu in the Mamlatdar's Court, which, however, proved ineffectual. About a month and a half ago Dadu left her in the Kalyan Dispensary to be treated for injuries to her leg, caused through her having fallen from a hill. Soon after she was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, but for a long time she declined to undergo any operation. On the 15th instant, her leg was amputated but in flammation set in and esdied has a result of it on Sunday night.

An inquest was held on the body of the deceased yesterday morning, and a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

A big iron chain was being lifted by means of a crane near the gate of No. 5 shed, Victoria Docks, when it caught one of the rails of the gate removing the from its position and to fall dropping it on top of a man sitting below. The man was taken to the G. T. Hospital, where he died yesterday morning.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	April	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.....	29	m 8 4 a	22 10
Wed.....	30		22 10
		m 8 38	23 8
	May		
Thurs ...	1	8 43 a	25 2

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	April	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.....	29	m 9 46	21 3
Wed.....	30	1 12 a	19 5
		m 1 52	29 5
		m 2 28	20 4
	May		
Thurs ...	1	2 5 a	19 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

April	Sunrise.	Sunset.
30 (Wednes)	do 6h. 12m.	do 7h. 0m
May		
2 (Friday)	do 6h. 10m.	do 7h. 0m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, April 21st, 3h. 2·7m. a.m. Last Quarter, 28th, 11h, 39·2m. a. m. New Moon May 6th, 1h. 54·3m p.m. First Quarter, 13th, 5h. 15·0m. p.m.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 28.

Light local rain is reported from Assam, and extreme south of the Peninsula. Owing to telegraphic interruption, little information has been received from Kashmir, but the conditions indicate a heavy snowfall in that region. The disturbance in the Arabian Sea is more marked, and appears to be moving in the northerly direction.

Forecast: No large change.

SIMLA, April 28.

The disturbance in the Arabian Sea is still moving northwards and probably developing into a storm. Position now apparently about seventeen North sixty-eight West, lower cautionary hoist warning.

THUNDERSTORM IN POONA.

POONA, April 28.

A thunderstorm passed over Poona this afternoon, accompanied by thunder and lightning. It rained for half an hour, and greatly reduced the temperature, which yesterday stood at 108·4. Early this morning a fairly smart shower fell.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following telegram was received yesterday by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla:—There is some form of disturbance passing northwards in the Arabian Sea, it is now apparently three or four hundred miles to the west of Ratnagiri, cannot say whether storm or only region of squally weather. Hoist cautionary signal.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 28th April, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the north and south-east Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity is below the average in the north-west Punjab. Day temperature is in defect at Ambala. Night temperature is in excess at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal except for an excess during day at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is above the average in upper Sind. Night temperature is in excess in west Rajputana, and at Jacobabad.

Gujarat Kathiawar and Central India West.—Cloud has increased and skies are now moderately to heavily clouded at most stations. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess at Bhuj and Surat. Night temperature is higher than usual at Neemuch in south Gujarat and at Bhavnagar-para.

The Central Provinces.—Light, cloud has appeared in Berar, but skies continue clear over the rest of the division. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature during day is slightly above the average. Night temperature is in large excess at most places.

The Konkan.—Cloud has increased and skies are to-day heavily clouded in the north Konkan. The air has become slightly damper at Bombay. Temperature is fairly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona has had 0·14" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the north Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad, and almost clear elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual. Maximum temperature is above the average at Poona and Ahmednagar. The minimum is in large excess in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Several thunderstorms associated with very light rain occurred in the Bombay Deccan, the adjacent parts of Hyderabad and on the south Malabar coast. Cloud has increased, and skies are now moderately to heavily clouded in the Konkan, Malabar, Mysore, and also in Gujarat and Kathiawar. A fresh disturbance appears to be forming in the north-west India. Conditions are somewhat unsettled off the Konkan coast.

Isolated thunderstorms are likely in the Deccan, and also in the south-west of the Peninsula. A few falls may occur on the Malabar coast.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 A. M. Standard Time on the 28th April 1913 was 29·948 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 A. M Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 28th April, 1913.

128. Meeting Regimental Committee—There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee on Tuesday 29th instant, at 9 p.m. at the Corps Head quarters.

All members of the Corps are invited to attend.

118. Arms return of—Members is possession of Arms, and Accoutrments are requested to return them to Head Quarters as early as possible.

124. Prizes—Members who have any prizes due to them are requested to apply for same at Head Quarters between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

(Sd.) A. D. CURTIS, Lieut. R. G. A., Offg. Adjt., B. V. A.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a.m. on the 26th April to 6 a.m. on the 27th April:—

	Attacks	Deaths.
Total.....	37	36
Total mortality for to-day from all causes	...	141

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

Colonel F. Lee, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, is expected in Simla on Monday next.

Sir Robert Scallon, Commanding the Burma Division, will visit Akyab on his way to Rangoon.

The annual Burma dinner, at which Sir Harvey Adamson will preside, will be held this year at the Savoy Hotel, London, on June 18th.

A few days ago a tiger managed practically to annihilate the Sultan of Johore's pack of hunting dogs, killing eight of the best of them. This occurred in the Scudai district, and the tiger is still at large.

Mr. Oscar Dignum, the well-known trainer and racing owner, who has been an inpatient for some time at the Bowring Hospital, Bangalore, is reported to be very much better, and will probably be out again in a few days.

The Madras Dinner Club will hold their Second Annual Dinner at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, on Thursday, June 13th. The chair will be taken by the Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, formerly Governor of Madras.

The body of Captain Pickthall, who, it will be remembered, died of fever some time back while out with the "H" Kampte Long Column, was buried at Myitkyina on Friday. The event has cast a gloom over the whole station.

Sir G. W. Shaw, C.S.I., I.C.S., on return from leave as Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma, on May 3, is posted to special duty with headquarters at Maymyo. He will assume the charge of the duties of Lieut.-Governor on May 15, when Sir Harvey Adamson will proceed on six months' leave.

The Indian team selected to fire in the International Match between the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Australia, Canada and India for the Sir Thomas Dewar Trophy, comprises 14 members, ladies and gentlemen of the Abu Road Miniature Rifle Club; 14 of the Simla Volunteer Rifles; 11 of the Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore; 6 of the East Indian Railway men from Lillooah, and 5 of the Kolar Goldfields Oorgaum.

There has been a rise recently in the Irrawaddy. The river, near Bhamo, shows a rise of nearly ten feet, while at Mandalay, it is now higher by some five feet. This has not, however, proved sufficient to float the Flotilla Company's steamer stranded near Katha, and there seems little hope of getting her off now before the rainy season, as she is far away from the present channel of the river.

The appearance of small-pox in certain localities of Mandalay has caused some uneasiness there, says a correspondent, as last year there was quite an epidemic which lasted well into the rainy season, when the mortality was very heavy. It is hoped that the authorities will, by early preventive measures, guard against a recurrence of an epidemic this year. The number of deaths from the disease reported last month, shows the absolute necessity for precautionary measures to be taken at once.

Draft additions and amendments which it is proposed to make to the Punjab factory rules are published in the current "Punjab Gazette." The additional rules are concerned with the fencing of the line shaft or second motion in cotton-ginning factories and with the maintenance of sanitary conditions and proper drainage in factories. The amended rules have reference to the maintenance in each factory of a register of attendance of all operatives and to the prices at which copies of the rules and of the Factory Act are published in English and the vernacular. Amended abstracts of the Act and rules for textile and non-textile factories respectively are also published.

Mr. P. Kini, Deputy Magistrate of Calicut, has been engaged during the past few days in hearing a case, in which Krishnan Nair, sub-inspector of Police, and a constable of the Payannur Police Station, are charged, under Section 302, I. P. C., with murder for shooting a Moplah, who ran amok at Payannur in December last, and inflicted knife-wounds on several Moplahs and Police officers. Another constable is also charged under Section 307, I. P. C., with attempt at murder, the case against him being that he fired at the Moplah who ran amok, without, however, hitting him. Twenty witnesses for the prosecution have been examined, some of them deposing that the deceased was shot by the accused in self-defence, while other witnesses deposed that it was a case of cold-blooded murder on the part of the Police officers. Further hearing has been adjourned to May 6th.

The Photographic Society of India which has its studio in Chowringhee has acquired no small degree of popularity throughout India. The society says the "Asian" furnishes special facilities to amateur photographers: the rate of subscription is a low one and the example and work of some of the leading members are well calculated to encourage the photographic efforts of less experienced photographers. In view of the enormous number of people who nowadays manipulate cameras and take snapshots whenever they visit any strange place, it is not surprising that this Society should have a large membership. The annual report for last year shows a membership of 438: during the year there were 102 new members whilst 34 resigned. The Society owes much of its success to Dr. Pearse, the late Health Officer of Calcutta, who has just retired from Calcutta owing to ill-health after many years of useful public service. Dr. Pearse has been feated and made much of by the Corporation, the Devonian Society and by the staff of his own department, and at the annual meeting of the Photographic Society occasion was also taken to show the general recognition of his services. Dr. Pearse as President presided at the annual meeting, and Mr. Aminos in referring to the long connection of the Doctor with the Society expressed their gratitude and proposed to show it further by making him a life member which was duly resolved. Dr. Pearse made a little speech in reply to which he thanked the other members and referred to the many happy years he had spent in the Society. He further declared that in no place in the world was there a Photographic Society which offered its members such facilities as the Photographic Society of India did and whose subscription was at the same time so small. The new President of the Society is Mr. Arthur Norman who with the strong committe appointed will no doubt well maintain its popularity in India and inaugurate a few improvements that have become necessary with the growth and development of the Society.

The daintiest pie-crust and the lightest pastry is that raised with Paisley Flour.

Paisley Flour is the ideal raising powder for pastry of all descriptions. It imparts to pastry that shortness and crispness always desired and which is essential for lightness and digestibility.

For all kinds of home baking use always

"PAISLEY FLOUR"

The SURE raising powder

and go by the rule—mix well, dry, 1 part of Paisley Flour to 8 parts of ordinary flour.

Write *now* or the Brown & Polson recipe book, gratis and post free from Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., Lyon's Range, Calcutta.

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ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDER

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully bo wels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills, 3 bottles Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11, writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

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Our Repairing Department is in charge of a European, who has had many years of practical experience at Home. Intricate repairs a pleasure. Bring your car along and take our "expert" opinion.

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14 as. 8 as.

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ALDRIDGE SALMON & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [28TH Apr. 1913.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 25th April, 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway....	56	64,769
P. B. and C. I. Ry...	6	73,964

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Bom. rate since 17th April 1913 6 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 3rd April 1913 7 "
Bank of Mad. " " 31st Dec. 1912 8 "

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay is 5 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE—

The market opened steady and unchanged at 1-4 1-32 T. T. and 1-4 1-16 on Demand. 1-32 better was obtainable in one or two places but the enquiry was limited. Bills continue scarce

We quote.—

T.T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forwara	...1s. 4 1-4d.
	15th May
Do. do France	... 171 1-4
Do. do Marks	... 139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	... Nomi
Shanghai "	... do
Japan "	... 148 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 95-7-8 for Cash and the Settlement and advanced 1-16 during the day, closing as under. A small business is reported.

We quote.—

Cash	... Rs.	95 15 0
1st Settlement	... "	95 15 0
2nd do	... "	96 1 0

BULLION.—

On Saturday bar silver in London was unchanged at 27 13-16 for ready and 28 for forward. New York was also unchanged at 60 3-8. The local market opened at 69 1-2 ex duty for the first settlement and advanced to 69 15-16. A moderate business has been done, and the market closes irregular. Bar-gold is steady.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	24 0 0
Australian Gold	... "	23 15 0
Sovereigns Gold	... "	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	... "	69 15 0
1st Settlement	... "	69 15 0
2nd Settlement	... "	70 3 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	... "	79 5 0
1st Settlement March	... "	79 5 0
2nd Settlement	... "	79 9 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORTS.—

There was little change in the home markets on Saturday. Private telegrams state that the Continent is buying new crop months. The weather in America continues favourable. In the local market the prevailing dullness continues and prices are daily giving way. There is very little enquiry for contracts. Bengals, Khamgaon Akola and Broach Being the only descriptions in which there is anything doing and that only to a very moderate extent and at lower prices. Rates for other sorts are more or less nominal. Prices close weak as under.

Ready cotton is also dull and prices are easier. The off take has remained small and holders are meeting any enquiry.

QUOTATIONS.—

Fine M. G. Broach	... Rs.	290-91 May
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hinganghat	... "	283 "
Fine M. G. Nagpur	... "	285 "
Fine M. G. Yeotmal	... "	281 "
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	... "	273 "
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	... "	270 "
Fine M. G. Khandesh	"	267 "
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	249 "
Sawginned Dharwar	... "	239 Apl.-May
Good H. G. Westerns	"	281 "

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...	Barely steady
Estimated Sales	...	8,000
Total Imports	...	5,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Apr.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
6·42	6·41	6·39
—32	—33	—32
July-August.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·35	6·25	6·14
—03	—03	—01
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·07	6·04	6·03
—01	—01	—01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet and easier.

Ready	... Rs.	7 10 6 R.T.
May	... "	8 6 6 R.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market steady.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi Apl-May	Rs.	9 10 0 R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore Apl.-My	"	8 10 0 R.T.
Yellow Gujrat Apl-May	... "	8 8 6 R.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet.

Black Kutni	... "	49 0 0
Yellow Hinganghat	"	62 8 0
Yellow Secunderabad	"	60 0 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs.	12 0 0 R.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	36 0 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Quiet We quote :—

Bold	... Rs.	48 0 0
Small	... "	46 0 0

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Quiet but steady

We quote —

June—September	... Rs.	8 6 0 R.T.

WHEAT :—

The market is steady.

We quote :—

White Pusi 85 p.c. ready	Rs.	5 8 6 R.T.
White Delhi Apl.-May	"	5 11 3 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,715
Bank of India	...	65 1-2
Eastern Bank	...	86
Indian Specie	...	68

MILLS.

David ...	5011-4 c d
Fazulbhai ...	510 c d
Kohinoor ...	745 x d
Manockji Petit ...	3,185
New Great Eastern ...	250
Standard ...	1,307 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord	189
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre	175
Bombay S N Ordy ..	255
Colaba Land and Mill ..	1,440
Marshi and Price Pref	72
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate	20 1-4
Treacher and Co ...	480
Tata Hydro E. P. S. Co., Ord.	915
do de Pre	720

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley ...	597 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton	9,112	bales.
Wheat	55,544	cwts.
Linseed	38,726	"
Rapeseed	11,415	"
Gingellyseed	3,379	"
Poppyseed	13,403	"
Groundnuts... ...	87	"
Castorseed	8,761	"
Rice	6,956	"
Myrabollams. ...	3,532	"
Cottonseed	23,594	"
Mowraseed	36	"
Gram	1,296	"
Joowar	4,354	"
Maize	Nil	"
Barley	1,195	"

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LIVERPOOL, Apr. 28.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	...	8,000 bales.
Tone of Market	...	Steady
Cotton Dely Mid Uplands Liverpool.		G. O. C.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Apl.-May ...	6·44	6·44
May-June...	6·43	6·43
June-July...	6·41	6·41
July-Aug....	6·38	6·38
Aug.-Sept...	6·28	6·28
Sept.-Oct....	6·15	6·14
Oct.-Nov....	6·8	6·07
Nov.-Dec....	6·05	6·04
Dec.-Jan....	6·04	6·03

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement the of affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 23th April 1913, as compared with the statement for the week ending 26th April 1913 :—

Liabilities.	April 19. Rs.	April 26. Rs.
Capital	100 0000	10000000
Reserve Fund	10600000	10600000
Public Deposits at Head Office	17262563	18711775
Public Deposits at Branches		
Other Deposits	103309152	100000633
Post Bills	5606	5·06
Sundries	2536442	2772815
	143713563	142090328
Assets.		
Govt. Securities	16227592	14059534
Other authorised Securities	495036	493036
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	29678330	29715023
Loans do. do.	37775363	36911182
Bills discounted and purchased	27757448	28936634
Dead Stock	257583	257574
Stamps	7981	5974
Silver	442380	375225
Balances with other Banks	606693	440783
Undries	449162	485131
Cash	30017045	30527847
Rupees	143713563	142090328

BANK OF BENGAL.

The followinz is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 22nd April 1913, as compared with the statement of 15th April 1913 :—

Liabilities.	Apr. 15. Rs. a. p.	Apr. 22. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	20000000 0 0	20000000 0 0
Reserve Fund	18500000 0 0	18500000 0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office, &c.	26639467 1 8	23946488 13 0
Other Deposits, &c	163415124 4 4	164875286 5 0
Bank Post Bills, &c	893920 4 2	877625 10 6
Sundries	2385834 3 10	2487465 15 4
	231854345 14 0	230666366 11 10

Assets.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities	17150925 0 0	15906160 0 0
Other Authorised Investments	9933623 0 0	9863128 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	49772928 7 11	47527458 2 2
Accounts of Credit on do	45207902 5 0	43343488 12 10
Bills discounted, &c	33556372 11 6	34164923 14 9
Balances with other Banks.	2733193 8 9	1638967 8 9
Bullion		
Dead Stock	2466336 11 5	2486981 7 2
Stamps	18902 12 2	13335 10 2
Sundries	378818 2 3	374255 10 6
	161269902 11 0	155318233 2 4
Cash, &c., at Head Office	70594443 3 0	75348633 9 6
Cash, &c, at Branches.		
	231864345 14 0	230666366 11 10

LIABILITIES.

Govt. Balance at Head Office	Rs. 8,29,911	Increase.
Do. at Branches	35,52,849	Decrease.
Other Deposits	14,60,162	Increase.
Post Bills	16,295	Decrease.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	13,50,265	Decrease.
Loans	22,45,440	Do.
Accounts of Credit	18,65,416	Do.
Mercantile Bills	6,08,557	Increase.
Cash at Head Office	42,70,908	Do.
Do. at Branches	4,83,287	Do.
Percentage	39·21	

DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—11 bales wool, S Gumberchand ; 14 bales wool, B Purshotamdas ; 93 bales wool, N Khatau ; 17 bales wool, and 1,622 cwts linseed oil cake, F F Campbell and Co ; 1,288 cwts linseed, Breul and Co ; 60 cwts myrabollams, J M Billimoria and Co; 150 bales wool, B Hurbham.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—108 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Den of Airlee s—780 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Castalia s—100 bales hides fleshing, M J Joomábhoy; 111 casks goat skins, Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—26 bales cow hides, V Esmail and Co ; 4 bales woolen carpets, Flaming Shaw and Co ; 12 bales hemp, M Lalchand and Co; 150 bales hemp, S Ramrickdas ; 60 cwts Indian chutney, N K Jassawalla, 12 cwts Indian chutney, MM Poonjiaji and Co ; 3,600 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 1,800 cwts barley, B S Lloyd and Co ; 4,000 lbs. cardamons, J M Rahimtoola ; 3 3-4 cwts ivory, M Baldevdas ; 600 myrabollams, P Mathuradas ; 150 jawar, 75 cwts groundnuts, Gazal Bros and Co ; 7 cases cotton curtains, C J Bhumgara ; 4 cases ivory pieces, H Cawasji.
Egypt s—59 cwts bees wax, G B Harji ; 48 bales cow hides, 39 bales goat skins, and 8 bales sheep skins, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR VALETTA.

Egypt s—37 bales cotton, twist, S J David and Co.

FOR HULL.

Huntsman s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, D Nanji and Co ; 8,665 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.
Percipolis s—6,000 cwts wheat, 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Huntsman s—4,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.
Clan Macphee s—2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.
Iran s—2,000 tons manganese ore, C I Mining Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Eaton Hall s—30 bales gunny wrappers, Solomon Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Tennenfels s—330 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 500 tons manganese ore, T Morrison, and Co ; 200 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros : 8 cwts lubricating oil, Cooper and Co ; 59 bales cow hides, H Gannon and Co ; 1,300 cwts horns, Hollengshurst and Co ; 100 cwts cashewnuts, R Jewandas and Co ; 56 bales hemp, E Oomersey ; 101 cwts kang, P Assoo ; 500 bales cotton fly, Solomon Bros ; 55 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—250 cwts buffalo horns, J M Rahimtoola; 1,000 tons manganese ore, Shaw Wallace and Co; 148 bales cotton waste, 279 bales hemp, K Reeve and Co; 744 bales cotton, 4,000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.
Falls of Nith s—100 cwts nigerseed, 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros, 110 bales cetton, A Blascheck and Co; 55 bales cotton, waste, Solomon Bros: 500 cwts myrabollams J Nurbheram and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Falls of Nith s—413 cwts mustardseed, P Assoo.

FOR NAPLES.

Hatument s—1,000 cwts wheat, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gablonz s— 495 bales cotton,, Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton, Bombay Co; 693 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 2 pots rosa oil, Feroze and Co; 50 cwts zedoary roots, J Nurbheram.

FOR GENOA.

Clentonia s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, and 1,000 cwts rape-seed, K Devchand and Co: 12,000 cwts wheat 1,000 cwts castorseed, 14,004 cwts linseed, and 1,001 cwts rapeseed, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Saigon Maru 23 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Kamakura Maru s—1,000 bales cotton M B Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kamakura Maru s—1,000 cwts onions,, R E Dadachanji and Co.
Assaye s—700 bales cotton twist, S J David; 575 cwts gum olibanum, 120 cwts; bhisabol, P Jethaboy.

FOR OSAKA.

African Monark s—100 bales cotton H Nensey and Co; 550 bales cotton, R D Master and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

African Monarck s—100 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co; 400 bales cotton N M K Kaisha; 250 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

African Monarck s—1,900 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha, 140 bales cotton, J Finlay and Co; 310 bales cotton, N Futehalli and Co; 105 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co; 650 bales cotton Ralli Bros.
Assaye s—100 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—1,300 bales cotton twist, S J David.

DAILY IMPORTS—APRIL 28.

Steamer Orseolo from Venice via Karachi, Agents V S N Co., 1 case Saffron, 1 bale Fish, 30 bales Fish-fins, 23 cases Fish-fins, 8 bales Skins, 2 bales Twine, 1 cask Wine, 2,325 pieces Tiles (flooring), 263 cases Beads, 463 cases Aniline colours, 82 kegs Aniline colours, 56 cases Soap, 1 pkg Cotton, 3 bales cotton goods, 356 cases Cotton goods, 3 cases Silk Waste, 55 bales Silk Waste, 5,550 bags Sugar.
Steamer Barjora from Busreh via Karachi, Agents M. M. and Co., 591 bags rice, 3 bdles skins, 27 bags skins, 19 cases ghee, 150 bags castor seed, 103 bags garlic, 101 bags wheat, 6 bdles horns, 106 bags almonds, 16 bdles specie, 137 daras cottou, 6 daras wool, 14 bdles blanket.
Steamer Assaye from Shanghai, Agents P and OSN Co., 37 bags Gambier, 4 cases Gambier, 20 cases Fish, 70 cases glass bangles, 1 case dates. 12 cases benjamin, 2 bales benjaum, 1194 bags betelnuts, 600 cases cassia, 2 bdls ginger, 58 bags pepper, 69 bags nutmegs, 50 bags sago, 10 bags cardamons, 250 bags sugar candy 1 box cigars, 3,784 pieces plank and seantling, 30 cases silk raw, 151 bales silk raw, 36 bales silk wastes, 52 cases silk yarn, 299 cases silk goods, 182 cases silk piece goods, 2 boxes silk piece goods, 34 cases cotton goods, 1,224 cases tea, 65 chest tea, 20 bdles tea, 288 pkgs tea.
Steamer Obra from Rangoon Agents M M and Co., 1,494 bags millet, 24,59C bags rice. 564 bdles guines, 851 bdles mats, 4 cases aniline colour, 25 casks aniline colour, 52 kegs aniline colour, 2 drums aniline colour, 61 bdles cardamoms, 12 bags cardamoms, 65 cases Jaggery, 90 bags cotton. 2,105 bales cotton, 999 bags cotton seed, 295 pieces scantlings, 1,018 bdles scantlings, 452 pieces sleepers, 19 cases tea, 23 chests tea.
Steamer Heliss from Bangkok, Agents F F Campbell and Co., 25 bags, 1 case and 1 bdle raw silk, 2,055 pieces teak squares, 209 pieces sleepers, 1,18971 pieces scantlings, 5,177 bdles scantlings.

CALCUTTA MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 28.

There was less enquiry for coal shares to-day and prices showed no further advance. The business was on a small scale and the market les active than last week.

Jute market was closed; want of rain is reported from the districts generally.

Gunny market was quiet but very steady with distinct upward tendency for anything that was wanted.

FOREIGN CABLE REPORTS.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.

Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 28th April.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schoushter, and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (15-5-12).

Telegrams for Haukow can only be accepted at sender's risk (27-5-12).

Telegrams for Turkey must be in plain language. Telegrams in secret language are not accepted (3-12-12).

All communication with southern places Phillipines interrupted (18-5 12).

Greek administration notify correspondence with Chio, Tenedos, Salonika, Lemnos, Florina, Kozana, Vodena, Servia, Elassona has re-opened via Eastern.

Bulgarian administration notify opening to International Service following places Prisvich, Gnailane, Gostiva, Kossouka, Kratova, Kitchesko, Vizes (Keoprulu), Bouchitron, Botolia (Monastir). Rates for above mentioned places same as for Europe (24-3-13).

Montenegrin Telegraphs Office opened at Scutari (28-4-13).

Telegrams for Reunion are accepted without any restrictions (17-3-13).

Owing to violent storms telegrams for offices in Morocco are subject to great delay (1-4-13).

Telegrams for all places in States of Cohuila, Chihuhua, Morelos, Sinola, Sonora in Mexico are accepted at sender's risk (1-4-13).

Bhamo route to China restored (28-4-13).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (28-4-13).

Moulmein route to Siam via Raheng right but via Kanburi, continues interrupted (28-4-13).

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RY. COMPANY.

The following is the Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings, for week ending 19th April, 1913 :—

	Miles open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
Apprximate Earnings for week ending 19th Apr. 1913.				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2790 61	1911200	2849300	4760500
A. D. C. Ry ...	125·88	50100	71600	121700
B.-Kotah Ry ..	40 29	3300	7600	10900
Total...	2956 78	1964600	2928500	4893100
Earnings for crdg 7 days ending 19th Apr 1 12				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2791·13	1623660	3224765	4847424
A.D.C.Ry	125·88	18627	38043	56670
B.-Kotah Ry. ...	40·29	3354	7879	11233
Total...	2957·25	1645150	3270187	4915337
Increase or Decrease				
G.I.P.Ry	— 0·52	+238531	375465	— 86934
A.D.C.Ry	+ 0·05	+ 31473	+33557	+ 650 0
B.-Kotah Ry. ...	...	— 554	+ 221	— 333

* Altered, from 2791·68 to 2791·13 as per Final Audited return of traffic for June, 1912

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, April 21.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittance to the Home Treasury :—

Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1913-14 ...	£21,650,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1913, to 19th April 1913, by Council Bills (a)	£1,580,379
Balance to be remitted from 20th April 1913 to 31st March 1914	£20,069,621

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p c	361
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 "	283
Bank of Bombay...	500	500	13 "	1715
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 "	651-2
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 "	1760
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 "	1460
Bank of Rangoon...	100	100	7 "	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 "	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 "	12
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	67
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100	10	6½	12¾
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 "	86½
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12·10	8 "	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12·10	8 "	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	3125	d1.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ "	615

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	yr. 10	76 xd
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...	110
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	230
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ..	250	250	15	722
Bombay United ...	250	250	Nil	550
Century ...	100	100	3	275
Central India ...	500	500	70	2180
China ...	1000	1000	...	740
Chho Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1430
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	..	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	yr. 20	765
Crescent ...	100	100	4	116½
Currimbhoy ...	1000	1000	...	1140
Crown ...	500	500	20	540
Daaid ...	450	250	10	600
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	485
Empress ...	500	500	...	147½
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	Nil	185
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	.	207½
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1660
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	352½
God Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Hyoward and Bullough ...	500	500	15	420
Hiderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	90
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	500
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	Nil	850
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	205
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	147½
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	450
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh ...	1000	610	25	680
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1350
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	770
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1390
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	3160
Madhauji Dharamsay ...	500	500	65	1405
Maneckji Petit ...	1000	1000	90	3175
Morarji Gocoldas ...	1000	1000	60	3080
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	30	30	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	252½
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	20	1060
Phoenix ...	100	100	6	150
Presidency ...	1000	1000	...	200
Sipon ...	1000	1000	...	100
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	797½
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	420
Sholapur ...	1000	1000	125	4900
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	60
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1310
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	120
Swan... ...	250	250	10	290
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	1735
Textile	500	500	20	1405
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	Nil	422½
do P	500	500	Nil	637
Western India ...	1000	1000	•25	622

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown and Co ...	100	100	6 p c.	140
All India Ut. Co. Ld ...	100	20	5 "	12½
Bamanka ...	10	10	...	4
Back Bay Bath ..	50	50	6 p. c.	28
Badham Pile ...	70	70	7 p. c.	97
Baroda Tram. Co...	100	100	4 p. c.	50
Bombay Burmah T Corpn	125	125	15 p. c.	685
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co Ld.. O.	£10	£10	Nil	
Do. do P	£10	£10	6 p. c.	187
Bombay Ice Mfg ...	100	100	4 p. c.	175
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	20
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p. c.	930
Bombay S. N. Co. O.	250	250	7-8	...
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	255
Central I. M. Co., Ld	10	10	8½	280
Delhi Flour ...	200	200	10	30½
Empire of I. L. A...	500	50	30 p. c.	120
John Roberts and Co ...	100	100	5 p. c.	300
Lonia Fans Supply Co	100	50	10 p.c.	205
Kemp and Co ...	200	175	12½ "	50
Karachi Landing .	200	75	12	171
Maroks and Co ..	100	100	8	115
Marsland Price and Co. ... ... O.	100	100	4 p c.	101
Do. do P.	100	100	7 p. c.	...
Napier Hotel Co...	100	100	...	72
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co	200	50	20 p. c.	...
Oriental Mining ...	...	...	...	340
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	10 p.c.	6
Port Canning Co...	1000	1000	yr. 42	37
Shivrajpore Syn. etc.	10	10	...	83½
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co	100	100	5	20½
Soundy and Co ...	100	100	...	90
Tata I. St. Co. D. O.	75	85	...	20
Tata I. St. Co. D. Ld P.	80	80	...	101
Thacker and Co ...	150	150	...	221
Tephone Co	5£	50	30 p. c	175
Treacher and Co...	25	25	yr. 1-2	2½
	500	500	yr. 30	61½

Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion—

Just a *change of opinion* was enough to give Mr. W. King his present prosperity, for he realised in the nick of time that *his* way was *not* curing his brain fag and nervous exhaustion, so he tried the Phosferine way. Mr. King's method was to *ignore* his despondency and feeling of collapse, and persuade himself there was nothing unusual in the painful fatigue the lightest effort to work cost him, until, as he steadily *got worse*, he resolved to drop his own opinion and see what Phosferine could do. The result was so astonishingly beneficial, even after a *few* doses, that the brain fag and nervous exhaustion ceased entirely, enabling him to do *more* work than before and yet not feel the strain. This remarkable advantage is seen in the extraordinary energy and vigour of Mr. King's public speaking, and so amazingly have his prospects improved since his speedy recovery, that he declares he *had* to come forward with the evidence of the magnificent benefit he derived from Phosferine.

Quite Gone—Never Return.

Mr. W. J. King, School House, Trumpington Rd., Forest Gate, London, E., writes:—"I am writing to add my name to the list of those people who have found Phosferine to be the Greatest of all Tonics. Some time back I was very much run down through overstrain brought on by incessant bodily exercise and mental application. The usual tendency of mankind is to give up some of their work, have a rest, and at the same time take medicine, so I endeavoured to *keep going on without seeking advice*, but as I was *getting worse* I found *that* policy would not do. Having heard many friends speak about Phosferine, and one in particular offering me some, I decided to give it a trial. Purchasing a 2/6 bottle, I began to doctor myself. The result not only astonished me, but others also noticed how much better I was, even although I had only taken a *few* doses. I found I could do the same amount of work *easier*, and at present am able to do *more* than before and yet not feel the strain. I have a good deal of public speaking, and I find an occasional dose of Phosferine is a great benefit."—May 28, 1912.

PHOSFERINE

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Sciatica	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Premature Decay	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Headache
Neuralgia	Sleeplessness	Brain Fag	Hysteria

And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
H.M. the Queen of Roumania	The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 2/9 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

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HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY
THE FINE OLD WHISKY, CHOICE AND CHEAP.

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT

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GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,

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ALSO AT:—

9, CLIVE STREET,

CALCUTTA

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

POONA POLICE TORTURE CASE.

Yesterday, at the High Court, the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah began the hearing of the appeals preferred by the accused, who were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment in the case of alleged police torture, recently disposed of by the additional Sessions Judge of Poona. In this case the crime alleged were that a theft was committed on the night of the 4th March, 1912, in the house of a Marwari, and under his direction the police arrested three men and a woman, and subjected them to severe torture in order to extort a confession, though subsequently the charges against them were withdrawn for want of evidence, and as some of the property was recovered from others in Bombay.

The facts of the case as reported in the Sessions Poona Court, have appeared from time to time, in the telegraphic columns of our paper.

The first accused, Havildar Maruthi Vithuji, and the seventh accused Dhondiba, a police "patel," were sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment each; Kasturchand Deepchand, a Marwari, was sentenced to three years, and to pay a fine of Rs. 400; Dinakar Maruti, a police constable and Savap Ganu, a coachman in the employ of the sub-inspector of police were each sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment; and Govind Ganapati, another constable, was sentenced to one year. One of the accused, who was an approver, and three others were acquitted, and the sub-inspector of police, who was alleged to have had a hand in the crime, was not put on trial in this case, as at the time he was undergoing imprisonment for another case of a similar offence.

Mr. Campbell, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Blude, appeared for Kasturchand Deepchand; Mr. Binning, Mr. Velinker and Mr. Peergaunker appeared for the others; while Savap Ganu was unrepresented. The Government pleader, with Mr. Davar, Crown Prosecutor of Poona, represented the Crown.

Mr. Campbell stated that on the 4th March, 1912, a theft was committed at his client's place in the village of Ane in the Junnar District, and some ornaments were stolen. Suspicion fell upon a man named Savlia Chimaji and his wife Maruti, the latter of whom was employed at various times in the house of his client. On the 5th of March, Savlia was absent from his place, having gone to another village, where his client followed and accused him of theft and asked for the return of the property. On the same date Savlia was brought back to the village, and though not arrested, was kept under strict surveillance. On the 6th of March Savlia was taken to a temple, where, it was alleged, he was detained by the first and second accused. On the 7th Savlia's house was searched and a silver "ota" and a cloth purse were found which Deep Chand, who was stated to have been present there, identified as his, stolen on the 4th March. A "panchanama" was obtained for the search and suspicion fell on the two brothers of Savlia, Mahipati and Shripati, as being connected with the theft, but when the house of Mahipati was searched, nothing was found. On the 8th Mahipati getting wind of the fact that he was suspected, bolted to Khed and appealed to Mr. Rogers, Assistant Collector, in the District of Poona. He stated that his brothers and the others had been subjected to great sufferings as they were suspected of having committed theft at Kastur Chand's house. They believed that Kastur Chand was bitterly opposed to them and so Mahipati went so far as to allege that Kastur Chand would fabricate false evidence against him and his brothers. On the 7th of March the sub-inspector of police and the third accused arrived at the village while his client was alleged to have made a written statement in which he suspected the brothers of Savlia. On the 8th, Shripati was arrested, and taken to the temple the next day where Mahipati returning from Khed, was also detained. Further it was alleged that these three men were beaten on the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th and that the Marwari was principally involved in the methods adopted to torture a confession from them.

On the 17th inst, an excursion was made to Savlia's field, and the buried property was recovered, which partly consisted of a silver belt, two silver "velas" and some toe rings.

A panchnama was recorded regarding the discovery of the property, and the Marwari identified the property as his. Just before the excursion, Mahipati managed to get free and bolted. On or about the 13th or 14th instant, Savlia and Shripati were taken to the chowki at Ane, and kept there. On the 14th instant they were forced to make a confession to the Revenue Patel, and the Honorary Magistrate of the 3rd Class, who granted a remand of the suspects. Savlia and Shripati were then taken to Pimpalwada and detained there till the 22nd March. On the 17th of March, Mahipati, who had escaped, complained to the Collector of Poona. On the 22nd, Mahipati returned to Junnar and made a complaint before the first class Magistrate and as a result the complainants were sent to the surgeon for medical examination and were certified to have been beaten. On the 27th of March some Purdeshis were arrested in Bombay with a great deal of property in their posession for which they could not account satisfatorily. On the 13th, Kastur Chand came to Bombay and identified the property as his, with the exception of certain ornaments, which, it was suggested by the prosecution, he did not identity because he had already falsely identified at Ane. The Purdesis were convicted on the 20th of April, and as a consequence, the case against Savlia, Shripati and the others was withdrawn and they were discharged. The case against the Marwari was that he had entered into a conspiracy with the police to extort a confession and in support of that he prompted them to torture the suspected persons, and bribed the police with ornaments to further his designs and falsely identify the accused.

CASE OF NOSE CUTTING.

Mr. Crump, Session Judge of Belgaum, disagreeing with the unanimous verdict of the jury, referred to the High Court a case in which Babaji Appaji Mokasi and five others were charged with causing grievous hurt to Bhar Dada Powar. It appears that on 6th June, 1904, Powar was sentenced to five years for cutting off the nose of one Nanasaheb Mokasi, a relative of the first accused. He was released in 1909. On the 6th September, 1912, he was waylaid and attacked by a number of persons, who cut off his nose and his right forearm and inflicted other injuries. The jury found the first and third accused guilty and returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty against the other accused. The judge sentenced the first and third accused to ten years' rigorous imprisonment and referred the case to the High Court, observing that cutting the nose was a common crime in India.

Mr. Campbell, with Mr. Kelkar, appeared for the accused; and Mr. G. S. Rao, Government pleader, for the Crown.

Their Lordships confirmed the sentence on the first accused and directed the others to be acquitted.

A FIGHT WITH BHILS.

Mr. Scotson, the Sessions Judge of Khandesh, sentenced Yadu Lallu Patel to seven years' rigorous imprisonment for attempting to commit highway robbery. It was stated that the accused, a Bhil, overtook one Jayaram Ganapat Wani, who, accompanied by his niece and a servant, was travelling from Dharangaon to Umarkhed in the Khandesh District. The accused had a sword in his hand, with which he struck the horse and stopped the tonga; he also struck Jayaram. And after another man had joined the robber, they both attacked Jayaram and his servant, when the latter managed to knock the sword from the hand of the accused and with that turned against the Bhils, who took to flight. On the matter being reported to the police, the accused was identified and arrested.

Mr. S. R. Gokhale, pleader, yesterday appeared before the Chief Justice and Justice Shah and appealed against the conviction and sentence. The contention was that the accused had been wrongly identified. Their Lordships rejected the appeal.

THE POLICE COURTS.

COCAINE PROSECUION.

EXCISE SEPOY CONDEMNED.

On Saturday we reported a case under the heading: "An innocent victim," in which two persons, one a boy named Shirally Aboo and one Bachappa Nanaprasad were charged with the possession of cocaine without a licence. Mr. Aston discharged the accused and ordered Bachappa to be prosecuted under a separate charge-sheet. Bachappa was yesterday prosecuted by Mr. McCarthy, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Kampani, pleader, defended the accused.

Excise sepoy No. 402, named Yessoo Balajee, had stated on the first occasion that the boy, when arrested, told him that Bachappa had asked him to carry the cocaine packets to his (Bachappa's) house. When he was called again yesterday, he said that the boy told him that Bachappa had instructed him to purchase the cocaine for him, and when questioned about the discrepancy in his evidence, said that his statement before Mr. Aston was untrue.

The Magistrate discharged the accused and observed that the conduct of the sepoy, who could not make a correct statement in the Court should be reported to the Commissioner.

FRAUD BY A BILL COLLECTOR.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chapman charged one Yeswant Ganpat Row, lately employed as a bill collector in Messrs. Evans, Fraser and Co., drapers in Bombay, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 269-3-6 belonging to the firm.

Mr. A. F. Lobo, cashier of the firm, deposed that the accused absented himself from duty on the 17th instant and inquiries made at his house failed to discover his whereabouts. It was ascertained that the accused had collected Rs. 269 on six bills from the firm's customers, and the money had not been paid to the firm.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and the Magistrate sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.

Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, ordered two persons named Gulam Hussein and Alli Mohamed to be bound over in sums of Rs. 100 each for six months. The second accused produced a security and the first was sent to jail as nobody came forward to stand security for him.

Last month there were several complaints of housebreaking and theft in the B. and K divisions, and a special staff of constables had to be deputed for duty in those two divisions. The two accused were arrested on the 28th March on being found loitering in Cowasji Patel Street. A jemmy and a penknife were found on the first accused, and they were charged by Inspector Chimanlal as being suspicious characters.

ACCIDENT TO A DHOBI.

An accident, which resulted in the death of a dhobi named Bhowani Zulakhan (50), happened on Sunday afternoon, when blasting operations were being conducted in connection with the excavations at Parel by the City Improvement Trust. Seven charges were laid in one of the excavations and covers were laid above them to prevent debris flying about. When the charges were fired, one of the cross bamboos was blown away and a gap was made. A dhobi working about 300 yards away was hit on the head by a flying stone and dropped immediately. He was carried to the Sir J. J. Hospital in a dying condition, where he expired soon after.

An inquest was held yesterday morning and a verdict of death, caused by fracture of the skull, was recorded.

LAWN TENNIS.

Three matches were played off yesterday at the Bombay Gymkhana.

SINGLES HANDICAP "A" CLASS.—Mac Carmack (—15) had a good game with Barrett (+15) beating him in two sets: 6·3, 6·4.

SINGLES HANDICAP "B" Class.—Harrington (scr) had no difficulty with Quinn (scr) and won as he chose 6·2, 6·2.

HANDICAP DOUBLES "B" CLASS.—Barbe and Burge (+3·6) beat Hurlbatt and Hughes (—15) 6·2, 6·2.

BEIGHTON HOCKEY CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 28.

In the Beighton Hockey Tournament on the Dalhousie ground, Calcutta, beat the Port Commissioners by four goals to nil.

FREQUENT COUGHING CURES not a cough. On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLA, the popular Indian cough cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

UNMASKING SHAKESPEARE.

(BY PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.)

"A good reader can, in a sort, nestle into Plato's brain, and think from thence; but not into Shakespeare's. We are still out of doors."

This is what Emerson thinks of the great poet. There are many ideas in literature which have no objective value, nor can they have any. Their fortune depends more or less uniquely on the wit or talent brought to bear on them. Among these figure all the theories that have been, or will be, made on the character of Shakespeare. How is a final solution to be received in the absence of peremptory documents? Dramatic art is impersonal by nature. It is, because, he is the most impersonal of all that Shakespeare is the greatest of dramatic poets. "No genius ever gave himself up to art for art's sake as he did", says Scherer.

WHAT IS THE DRAMA?

but a mirror placed before nature, wherein she reflects herself under the most diverse aspects, as Shakespeare himself tells us. And such in reality is the impersonality of his dramas that, it is impossible to get out of them the least indication of his ideas, his passions, his character. Coleridge calls him the man with ten thousand minds, and compares him with the ocean for his continual mobility no less than for the vast extent of his genius. Schiller protests against all pretensions, to seek Shakespeare's person in his plays. Like the Divinity hid behind the edifice of this universe, the objective poet hides behind his work. Say what we may as to the theatre being impersonal, is it admissible that the personality of the author does not betray itself in it? Is it not natural to suppose that when Shakespeare wrote his series of comedies, or his tragedies, the frame of his mind corresponded with the choice of his subjects, gay or sad? "Even Shakespeare cannot transcend himself." The man is always present at the bottom of every work of the artist. This is just and plausible. Shakespeare's plays ought to contain revelations as to his person. But we need not seriously put faith in every inference as to the poet's character, however ingenious the theory, and elegant the lucubrations of the mind worthy of being listened to with pleasure. The poet identified with Hamlet is the commonest of all the conjectures. That he is Timon is simply a different interpretation: Hamlet like Timon is an idealist, a dreamer. This is why the German Gervinus, a lofty but practical and positive mind, smitten above all things with concrete reality, historical and political, has protested against this assimilation. Judging it unsafe to propose to his countrymen, the Prince of Denmark as the ideal of their favourite poet, he boldly takes up the reverse of the opinion in vogue, and upholds that, Shakespeare's personal preferences were not for a contemplator but for a man of action, not for Hamlet, but for the great King Henry V.

PROFESSOR DOWDEN

of Dublin, sets aside both the extreme and contrary opinions on the poet's character as equally false, and presents a theory of golden mean. The one is that of M. Taine, who ever pleased to show up the beast in man, delights in painting the poet as a sort of wild stallion, "full of the shackles of reason and of morality" given to the transport of the senses, the imagination, and the passions. Opposed to this is the paradox which makes of him a dealer in verse, clever and prudent in business, betaking to the theatre to make his fortune like the others taking to sugar or wool, but with a little different turn of mind, and with no care beyond what money his plays bring him. To conciliate the two Dowden remarks that in 1604, Shakespeare entered an action against one Philip Rogers who owed him £1 15s. 10d., the very year he wrote Othello in, and had King Lear on the brain; his little claim not preventing him from meditating on King Lear wandering on the heath, and Othello slowly entangled in the villain's coils. Dowden concludes that Shakespeare lived in two worlds at the same time: the one limited, practical, positive; the other ideal and infinite. His natural tendency, says the professor, was to lose himself in the infinite of thought and of passion. The prose of practical life exercises no seduction on him. Shakespeare's preference for his creatures is either for qualities of the head, or of the heart. It is not that he likes Hamlet less than Henry V, but he esteems Henry more.

THE VICTIMS OF THE IDEAL

are all Shakespeare's secret favourities: Hamlet, Romeo, Brutus, Timon of Athens. All the heroes of reality he professedly admires: Henry V, Hector, Fortinbras, and Alcibiades. Conscious of his own partiality for idealism, he shows himself severe towards the idealist he loves. Not being a practical man by nature, his high admiration for great men of action is tempered with a little coldness, which has more the look of esteem than of love. Fondly and from the bottom of his heart he loves Timon of Athens, and Hamlet, because the two are what he is. Rational considerations, foreign in a way—lead him to admire Fortinbras and Alcibiades, because the two are what he strives to be. These are pretty theories, and can incessantly be renewed in works of imagination for the charm of humanity. The generality of readers is curious.

TO RAISE THE VEIL

from off his face. The poet's grandeur far from gaining loses by the indiscretion. A part of the prestige he exercises on the imagination of men is due to the mystery his person and his life are enveloped in. Omne ignotum pro magnifico habetur. The religious critic in whose soul the sources of poetic sensibility have not been dried up, by a cold, positive intellect—the hall-mark of our age—enters into Shakespeare's works as in a sanctuary, and finds that a little obscurity does not ill-become its grandeur: were too much light to penetrate into it, he would regret the dispelled shadows. Where is the prosaic need of clear conclusions and precise informations, which characterises the present day cult of critics, devoted to great men? Not long ago a critic believed he had alighted on a god-send. He had put his finger on the verse which could decide the controversial question, to what Church Shakespeare belonged by the accident of his birth. Was he

CATHOLIC OR PROTESTANT?

In the "Merchant of Venice", Lorenzo says to Jessica

"Look how the floor of heaven
"Is thick inlaid with patines of bright gold:"

A "patine" is the small flat dish used with the chalice given to the faithful to kiss in the administration of the Eucharist. If this betray a Catholic birth, then in the same piece Portia says to Shylock:

"Though justice be thy plea, consider this,—
"That, in the course of justice, none of us
"Should see Salvation.....

These words have a decided savour not only of Protestantism, but of Calvinism; they contain the doctrine of justification, by grace. A discussion of this kind lets out but one glorious and general fact, and that is the prodigious impersonality of the poet, whose works do not let us descry even with certainty, the faith he was born in. Because Shakespeare in his early plays, shows himself quite taken up with the question of marriage, writes "The Taming of the Shrew," shows in his "Comedy of Errors", the evil of jealousy in a menage, and makes Henry VI exclaim:

"For what is wedlock forced, but a hell,
"An age of discord and continual strife?
"Whereas the contrary bringeth forth bliss,
"And is a pattern of celestial peace."

Can we conclude that the poet was ill-married? It may possibly have been, but does not this render the dramatic author's metier very compromising? He can place no passion on the boards without being directly accused of having found the image of it in his heart, or his home. Because Narcisse in "Britannicus" utters a well-expressed eulogy of Locusta's poison, may Racine be said to have given himself up in secret to the same practices as the Marchioness of Brinvilliers?

"WILD MAN" FROM THE HILLS.

Clad only in sacking secured by a stringt and with his hair grown so long that it reached his waist, Thomas Lewis, who disappeared from his home two years ago at Llandinam (North-Wales), was recently found wandering on a small farm in the neighbourhood. Lewis was in such a pitiful state that his captors released him declining to call in the police. Recently there have been many complaints in the district of thefts of meal stored for the use of farm animals, and of the surreptitious milking cows grazing in the fields. The police set a watch, with the result that Lewis was arrested on a farm at midnight and was brought before the magistrates on a charge of "being on enclosed premises for unlawful purposes." Still clad in his strange garment of sacking with hair and beard long and tangled Lewis shrank and trembled as he face the crowd of country folk who had assembled to see "the wild man." When addressed by the magistrate he burst into tears. "I only went for a bit of meal," he pleaded. "That is all I have to live on." The magistrates ordered a remand, and "the wild man" was removed to the police station where he was washed, clothed, and attended by a hairdresser, subsequently being taken in a motor-car to the workhouse, where he is kept under medical observation.

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	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week ...	223000	525000	4000	752000
Or per mile of Ry	236	555	4	795
For previous 5 days of half year.	151000	343000	3000	497000
Total for 3 weeks. ...	374000	868000	7000	1249000
Comparison.				
Total for cor. period of previous year	229690	504630	3410	737760
Per mile of Ry. do...	243	533	4	780
Total to cor. date do..	339340	833151	5895	1228386

Increase for the week...Rs. 14,240
Do. to date ..... „ 20,514

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Total Payments under Policies ... ... 42 „ „
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EDUCATION OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF CUSTANCE CO

Three has been issued in the form of a Blue Book the reports and recommendations of the Committee appointed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty in March of last year to inquire into the education and training of cadets, midshipmen, and junior officers of his Majesty's fleet. There are three interim reports to the Admiralty, remarks the "Morning Post," dated May, June, and September 1912, respectively, and they report the progress made in the consideration of the very wide field covered by the terms of reference, Several important changes are recommended by the Committee, of which Admiral Sir Reginald Custance was chairman.

Regarding the period elapsing from the time of a cadet's departure from Dartmouth College and the date of his examination for the rank of lieutenant, it is recommended that cadets shall continue to go to a cruiser before joining the fleet, but that in January 1915 the time allotted shall be reduced from eight months to four. The only change deemed desirable in the curriculum at the naval colleges is an addition to the time allotted to navigation sufficient to compensate for the above-mentioned reduction. This means the transfer of work to which eighty hours is now given from the training cruiser to Dartmouth, an addition which will mean a reduction in some other subjects. The Admiralty have approved of the suggestion that, while two training cruisers of the Cornwall should be retained for the present, certain changes should be made in the instruction with a view to rendering the cadets better fitted to take part in the work of a sea-going ship. The readjustments at Dartmouth being given effect, the advantage in the reduction of the crusier time will be (1) that the cadets in each entry will be divided between the two cruisers, and the reduced numbers in each ship will render the instruction more effective; (2) any future increase of numbers in each entry can be accommodated; (3) officers will reach the ranks of acting sub-lieutenant, sub-lieutenant, and lieutenant for four months earlier; (4) the lieutenants' lists will be automatically increased; and (5) smaller ships can then be substituted for the armoured cruisers.

The Committee point out that the inspectors of the Board of Education (whose report is included) were favourably impressed with the system of instruction and examination both at Osborne and Dartmouth Colleges as the result of their visits made at the request of the Admiralty, and the Committee, in endorsing that opinion, are satisfied that the time spent at these institution cannot be reduced without prejudical effects. The Committee emphasise the eminently practical character of the studies pursued.

The Committee consider that the age on becoming acting sub-lieutenant shall remain as at present, namely, nineteen years eight months to twenty years until September 1917, when it shall be reduced to nineteen years four months to nineteen years eight months. The age on promotion to sub-lieutenant will vary between twenty years four months to twenty-one years until November 1913, when it will become twenty years two months to twenty years ten monrhs to be further reduced in March 1918 to nineteen years ten months to twenty years four months. The length of service as midshipman will continue to be two years four months, and that as acting sub-lieutenant will vary between eight months and one year until November 1913, when it will become six months to ten months.

The committee advice that naval instructors shall be removed from all sea-going ships. On leaving the training cruiser midshipmen will, it is proposed, serve for a minimum period of two years and four months at sea in that rank, and their train ing on board, under the supervision of the various responsible officers, will be so directed as to give them a practical knowedge of seamanship, navigation and pilotage, gunnery, torpedo and engineering and will consist chiefly in taking part in the daily work of the ship supplemented by lectures and other such formal instruction as may be found necessary.

Examinations for the rank of lieutenant, it is recommended, shall be conducted at sea. Two important suggestions as regards these tests have already been acted upon, namely, the exclusion of voluntary subjects and the reduction of awards of time giving accelerated promotion from a maximum of fifteen to eleven months.

Among the revised regulation under this head it is recommended that before promotion to the rank of lieutenant all sub-lieutenants shall serve twelve months at sea in that rank, including six consecutive months in the engine-room department, and obtain an engine room watch-keeping certificate, and that additional facilities shall be given for the study of the military side of the naval profession by enlarging the scope of and the numbers attending the war-course. In this connection the Committe point out that if the war courses were transferred from Portsmouth to the Royal Naval College at Greenwhich the officers attending could be accommodated in the building, instead of living out as at present and their being brought by this means into closer touch with each other would give incresed facilities for mutual instruction and make the courses more effective.

The Committee were asked to report upon the question as to whether Osborne College should be rebuilt, or a new site selected in view of the probable increase in numbers required, but this question they are still considering, and it will form the subject of a fourth report.

The Committee further recommend that the officers for the engineering staff for special employment (as at the Admiralty or in his Majesty's dockyards) shall be selected from volunteers among those who qualify as lieutenants, that they shall go through a special advanced course lasting two years at Greenwich College, shall devote their whole career to engineering, shall be placed on a separate list, and shall not be eligible for military command, especial arrangements to be made for their promotion.

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We cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in their proper position if received after 7 p.m.

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THE
Bombay Gazette.
Tuesday, 29th April, 1913.

THE INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

THE complaint that Government are unable to find the best men for the Educational Service has been common of recent years. Giants like Sir Alexander Grant, the late Mr. Sidney Owen, and Dr. Selby, for some reason or other, find no suitable successors. In the old days we had not to wander beyond the precincts of Oxford and Cambridge for members of the Service. Now-a-days the selection committee are in danger of having to go out into the highways and hedges to compel men to come in. For, there is no sufficient attraction for the really first class man of a distinguished University. Government have carefully arranged that the service should be regarded as one of relative inferiority by relegating it to an insignificant place in the Warrant of Precedence. Public opinion, or rather the official classes, have followed suit, and any one, who is unwise enough to accept a post in this service, should be warned by the selection committee that the position of a professor, though not perhaps that of inspector, is analogous to that of a grammar school master at Home. That is to say, it is the position of one who is supposed to have failed in life and now earns a bare subsistence and still barer recognition from a society composed of his own class or even inferior classes. There are exceptions. A distinguished man here, or an amiable man there, will rise above his position and meet his more fortunate countrymen on level terms. In spite of his service he makes himself respected. Yet all the time he must be conscious that every one regards him as a man engaged in work that had better not be done at all, or might certainly be better done by members, let us say, of the Indian Civil Service.

Such is the general impression we have gathered from consultations with members of this service. What have Government done to remedy these defects and redress their grievances? It is now some years ago that they gratuitously put forward a scheme for the improvement of the pay and prospects of educational men. Their proposals were drawn up in final form, and, were just about to be put into effect when, last February, the whole service was startled and disgusted by the announcement that all proposals must be shelved until this wretched Commission had formulated its own suggestions; that is, for the next four or five years. Well, this might be regarded as a mere postponement of an obviously necessary reform. The Commission, we will suppose, must accept at the very least what the Government of India had already proposed. And Government's gratuitous proposals might be taken as a sign of an altered attitude towards this despised service. They seemed prepared to admit that it contained admirable men who did their work well and were properly treated.

But blow follows blow. By as clear and unequivocal a pronouncement as you could possibly desire the whole of the Educational Service has been declared barren of one single officer capable of filling the post of D. P. I. in Bengal. A comparatively unknown man from elsewhere has been brought in over the heads of experienced educationists, in the most shameless manner, to fill the only post in the service which is at all adequately paid, and the one post which requires intimate knowledge and long experience of educational problems and the conditions of their application to India. It is true this outsider was for a short period a member of the despised service. But he has been long out of it, and since he left it, he has added nothing to the unkempt laurels a man may win by educational work in this country. A distinguished educationist, who on paper is as good a man as you could desire, the author of able minutes on educational systems of other countries and of what is probably the best account of education in India yet written, and withal one who has acted as D. P. I. for the much esteemed Director now retiring, has been ruthlessly passed over and condemned to a position of inferiority under a leader who is only a second-class man and knows comparatively little of the service, and is a man of no distinction whatever beyond the dubious honour of having been defended in that disgraceful piece of self-stultification, the Government press communique which explains that there is no man in the Educational Service fit to be a D. P. I. If this announcement is to be credited, the only post in the service worthy of an educational man's legitimate ambition is declared out of his reach, and no inducement is offered him to stay in the country or to take his duties at all seriously. Even the ruling of a Secretary of State is insufficient to safeguard its lawful interests. What is the result? We assured with conviction and good reason, that the Educational Service is doomed. From the point of view of English graduates of respectable parts, the game is not worth the candle. "Actum est de Carthagine." Not yet, however. For Government knows well that no educational officer can afford to resort to the only forcible protest available—resignation. So much for public declarations of the importance of educational work and public professions of a desire to pay it the honour due to it.

THE CHINA MURDER.

THE murder of Mr. Sung, in which, as Reuter informed us on Sunday, Yuan Shih-kai is alleged to have been implicated, has created an intense amount of excitement throughout China. The deed is believed to have been done at the instigation of a political assassination society; and as marking the Cabinet's acceptance of this theory it caused the text of a letter, written by one, the Iung Kwe-Shing of Shanghai, to be telegraphed to the Tutuhs and Civil Governors of the provinces. In this Iung details the organisation and objects of a society termed the "Sacred Court of Justice, exercising supervision over Parliament and Government." Its main object is "to maintain the principle of humanity and to direct the progress of politics merely obliterating ill-feelings in the political world." In order to achieve this the Society will deal with "all unscrupulous members of Parliament and political parties" and for the purpose of seeking Republican blessings give "a clear and fair judgment and execute a severe but fit sentence, in pursuance of our natural and blessed power for the consolidation and peace of our great Republic." The Society has prepared a list of officials each of whom is indicted with some unpardonable offence and against whom sentence is to be promulgated "unless they repent, abandon selfishness, attend to national interests and foster popular prosperity;" for they are "injuring our brothers and undermining our country, causing diplomatic complications and inviting partition." Heading the list was Sung Chia-jen, whose seditious utterances, said his accusers, had a disturbing effect upon politics while aiming at power and office; wherefore he was condemned and executed on March 20. Then follow further names and offences, thus: "Liang Chihchao is greedy of gain. Sun Yat-sen has profited by his empty name at the expense of the world. Yuan Shih-kai monopolizes power in contravention of the Statute. Li Yuan-hung asserts despotic tyranny, being partial to worthless men. Chao Ping-chun is ignorant of politics, bearing no responsibility. Huang Hsing talks very big, deceiving the world. Wang Yung-pao, Li Lih-chun, Chu Jui, and the rest, are all consummate scoundrels of the Republic." As will be observed, the list is long and the charges not very specific, but sufficient for a political assassination society. Yuan Shih-kai's name is included though he is now alleged to have been implicated in or to have instigated, the removal of Sung. Doubtless the Shanghai Mixed Court will get at the truth.

"IGNOTUS" AND THE LAW.

MR. WILLIAM DURRAN, who lectured in June last before the East India Association on "Some Defects in the Legal Systems of England, India, and America," and over the signature of "Ignotus" on the "Ulcer of Empire" in the January "Asiatic," returns to the attack on the Bench in the new number of that review, in an article entitled "Bubbles," whilst "Middle Temple" essays a reply to the "Ulcer." Says "Ignotus," Legalism, with the microscopic eye and the rule of wax—rechristened the standard of rectitude—has long been the seamy side of our island story; it has been productive of profound demoralization, and it is indeed the chief factor in that singular apathy which all workers in national causes deplore; its inroads on the political domain have been a characteristic feature of recent years. Then too, "just as theologians are not infrequently the worst enemies of religion, so lawyers are found to exalt the letter of the law to the prejudice of the spirit—which is justice? He makes little reference to India beyond asserting that litigation is increasing by leaps and bounds here, and that, in the opinion of a competent foreign observer, who is a friendly witness, "the lawyers are sucking the substance of the people." He did not know "Middle Temple" was assailing him; otherwise he might have said more. He also might not, for, alas, his opponent has not the literary ability of "Ignotus" and after a very dull analysis of his asseverations, he concludes "That our legal system has short-comings is undoubtedly true; but that it constitutes an 'ulcer' is not established by the wild language and peculiar arguments of 'Ignotus.'"

COORG AND ITS FORESTS.

ONE cannot but admire the steady manner in which the small agricultural province of Coorg pushes forward. In spite of many difficulties, such as lack of railway communication and decent roads, she has steadily set herself to the improvement of her produce, and her opportunities for selling it; and in this she has achieved substantial success. Another problem, which she is about to tackle is described in the annual report on the working of the forests. These are a valuable asset, and the revenue derived from them last year was Rs. 1,18,544, which is the highest yet recorded. However, the forests cannot be developed to their full extent until two pests, the spike disease in sandal-wood and the lantana nuisance have been exterminated, or at least largely suppressed. Consequently, as a good deal of money is to be spent in this direction, large profits are not expected next year. The lantana is a noxious weed which has done much damage. Much has been done to eradicate it by digging and burning, but there seems to be little persistence in these attempts. It is therefore contemplated the urging forward by the constant visits of officials, and the framing of a special regulation after an Australian model, which will make it compulsory on every landholder to clear his land. At the same time it is thought that the origin of spike disease, although it has been a close mystery for ten years, may now be discovered. It is believed that lantana, together with fire, may be the cause of it, and full investigation of this theory will be made. Should a remedy be discovered, it will confer a considerable benefit on Coorg; for, since the presence of the disease was first discovered, 290,000 trees have been uprooted on its account, entailing a loss of twelve lakhs of rupees.

THE P and O. Company's s. s. "Persia," with the outward Mails of the 18th instant, left Aden at 3-30 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5-0 a.m. on Friday next.

A NEW issue of the Entomological series of the Memoirs of the Department of Agriculture in India gives the detailed results obtained in a large series of tests of poisons on caterpillars. These tests were made in the hope of finding a substitute for Arsenicals. When lead chromate was discovered, the work was stopped as the practical result had been attained, but it was considered desirable to publish the detailed results as a contribution to the study of insecticides. Some of the various compounds found to have definite poisoning or deterrent action may be of value outside India, though they are of no value here; and the detailed results are on a large enough scale to be reliable. This work was done several years ago, and its publication has been delayed by the pressure of other work.

MILITARY MATTERS.

AVIATION ABROAD.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.).

LONDON, April 11.

The accidental landing of the "Zeppelin" on her trial trip on the parade ground at Luneville, afforded the French experts an opportunity of a closer inspection of Germany's most up-to-date airship, than was contemplated when she set forth from her haugar. So long, however, as frontiers have a seemingly irresistible attraction for air ships, these little accidents will happen. However, the French experts do not seem to have been very much impressed by what they saw, and are satisfied that they have nothing to learn from the "Zeppelins" in the matter of airship construction, though they admit that the cabin fittings, and notably the lavatory luxuries, are on a scale that they have not so far attempted. From a military point of view they regard their own types as more serviceable, and in every way more suitable. Even though they have rather neglected the airship of late years in favour of the aeroplanes, the French have never liked the rigid tpye, which Germany has spent so much time and money in developing, and has persistently and consistently stuck to the semi-rigid and non-rigid. The recent wreck of the Ersatz "Z 1" illustrates the weak point of the rigid type; their liability to accident, when moored to anything except a specially constructed revolving turret. It is obviously impossible to establish such moorings in every position in which they may possibly be wanted, and yet their non-existence, must either limit the area of the ship's effective action, or expose the craft to great risk should it be necessary to make fast where none were available. The easily deflated non-rigid or semi-rigid runs none of these risks, and has the additional advantage of being easily portable in its deflated condition. This admits of a change of base being effected by sea, rail, or road, a change which in the case of a "Zeppelin" could only be effected by air, under her own propelsive power.

The difficulty with the non-rigid types has been the question of speed, the bows hollowing inwards, when high speeds have been attempted. This has been partly overcome in the more recent developments of the semi-rigid ships, and there is little doubt that, now that France is again turning her attention to dirigibles, still further improvements will be made in this respect in the near future. This is a matter, which concerns us very considerably, as, having regard to our special requirements, it is the semi-rigid type, which, in all probability, will, in the future, fly the white ensign. The rigid type may, and probably will, be required at first for use at permanent air-guard stations, but for general work the more easily mobile will be preferable; and, if as seems likely, the defects of the non-rigid and semi-rigid types are remedied as time goes on, there is every probability that we shall find these ships most suited for all our wants. Mr. Churchill, though he refused to be drawn into detail either as regards his information about the air services of foreign nations, or the conclusions as to Admiralty intentions, has acknowledged that action is both necessary and in contemplation. Naturally he declines to be drawn into an exposition of the form such action will take, but he admits that it will involve the presentation of supplementary estimates. If we bear in mind that the cost of an up-to-date airship is approximately £50,000, and that it takes £100,000 to provide suitable accommodation for it when built, it will be seen that a very considerable sum supplementary to the present estimates will be necessary, if we are to make even a beginning during the present years.

If we are to wait till the Government Factory evolves and builds suitable ships, we shall be even further behindhand next year than we are now. Once it is known, that Government intend to treat the matter seriously, and not as an experimental science in which they can dabble at leisure, there are several firms of high standing in the country, who would be ready to put down the required plant and vie with each other in producing vessels to meet Government requirements. But the first essential is that Government should decide as to what its requirements are, and announce a more or less settled policy as regards building. British industries have never yet failed to make good, and there is no doubt that even with our late start we should, with a consistent policy, be well abreast of the modern air services on the continent in a couple of years or so. That we shall have our share of failures and accidents goes without the saying; omelettes are not made without cracking eggs; but in the end we shall arrive. Time enough has already been allowed to slip by, and it is to be hoped that, now that the necessity is obvious, no more time will be wasted. It is, I think I may say, recognised by naval experts, that air-power and sea-power must develop together. The time is coming when sea-power without air-power will be heavily handicapped.

It was a long time before the Chancellor of the Exchequer could be educated up to the value of Dreadnoughts; his education in airships is just beginning, and he, in these matters, educates slowly. He has progressed, since the first meeting of the Imperial Defence Committee that he attended, when, on leaving, he described the proceedings as an indifferent geography lesson; but there is reason to believe that he is still, despite Colonel Seely's gratuitous testimonial, hard to move when it comes to parting with large sums for defensive purposes. The task will be all the harder, as last year's accounts showed a bare margin to the good, instead of the anticipated surplus of handsome dimensions, and there is no reason to suppose that this year will show any better results. Any large unforeseen demands would, therefore, mean additional taxation, and for a peace basis we are already about on the limit. It is an open secret that neither the Army nor the Navy Estimates appeared in their original form, but were subject to a good deal of shearing under pressure before they saw the light. Mr. Churchill will, doubtless, as he has hinted, bring forward supplementary estimates shortly to meet the first requirements of the Admiralty, but it is to be feared that they will represent not what expert opinion recommended, but as much in that direction as Mr. Lloyd George could be persuaded to find. It is impossible, however, not to feel a certain amount of sympathy for Mr. Lloyd George. He has, as his biographer assures us, been ever a man of peace, and he finds himself called upon to face expenditure on the Navy and Army far exceeding anything for which any of his predecessors in office have had to provide in times of peace, and there is every prospect of his having to find yet larger sums in the future. I is one of Fate's little ironies.

The immediate result of the Luneville incident has been to hasten the action of the French Government in the matter of passing an Aerial Navigation Bill. It will differ in no main particular from ours, so far as the contents are concerned, as it will lay down the principle of the territoriality of the air, define customs and fiscal aspects, and deal with the military question and the problem of safety. The main difference, at all events at present, will be that France will be in a position to enforce the Act when passed, as her existing equipment in aircraft will suffice, though possibly some slight modifications of the existing distribution will be necessary.

The French Army is suffering badly at present from a shortage of officers. Vacancies are occurring faster than the schools can supply young officers, and the number of candidates for admission to St. Cyr and St. Maixent, shows a falling-off which increases year by year. The scientific corps are as bad, or even worse off than the infantry; many of those, who commence their course at the Ecole Polytechnique with a view to a military career, go off to the Creusot and other works as soon as they have completed their studies. It appears, that neither the pay, prospects, or position of the officers is sufficient to induce young men to go in for a military career. It is proposed at once to increase the pay of all grades by at least £8 a month, leaving the question of promotion and precedence for later consideration, when there has been time to note the effect of the cash proposition. An additional £100 a year is likely to add very considerably to the attractiveness of a military career, especially after the very meagre emoluments which have hitherto been the lot of the French officer: and the bold method in which the French Minister of War has approached the question rather challenges comparison with the finicking which characterised Colonel Seely's attempted solution of the same problem.

Though Mr. Norman Angell's theories set forth in the Great Illusion have been subjected to a good deal of criticism in the various Reviews and other periodicals, the subject has not till now been approached in detail from the point of view of those, who disagree with his throes. It is true that Mr. Lawson in "Modern Wars and War Taxes" sets out to make a systematic attempt to measure the financial strength of the Great Powers, and to show that in the present state of Society armaments are an unavoidable evil; that is to say he sets out deliberately to break a lance with Mr. Angell, and claims to have refuted his contentions. He says in his introductory chapter in the following pages, illustrations will be found of the influence of war and finance on each other in recent times. On careful study it will be seen that they give very little support to Mr. Norman Angell's theory." A whole chapter is devoted to the subject of the "Great Illusion disillusioned" while the book is full of gibes at the author and his theories. But Mr. Lawson nowhere deals adequately with Mr. Angell's theories, although he has collected a mass of material which, if properly ordered, might have been framed into a serious indictment of the "Great Illusion". The book is unconvincing, because Mr. Lawson divagates into abuse instead of working out to their conclusion the arguments based on the figures that he presents, it therefore falls far short of performing the promise made by its author at the start. It has remained, therefore, for one who judging by his pen name is a soldier, to reply to Mr. Angell's theories at length, investigating for the purpose of the economic tendencies of the present day "The Struggle for Bread" by "a Rifleman" is deeply interesting, and shows considerable research and grasp of the subject with which the author deals. Starting with the relationship of capital to labour, he explains the origin of wealth and commerce, and shows how natural wealth depends on three factors, national character, the raw materials, and natural products of the nation, and the position of the nation with reference to international commerce. The economic basis of war is shown to be in effect the "Struggle for Bread", and in support many instances are quoted which show that material interests, not lofty moral considerations, have been the cause. The present economic position in Europe, is then considered in detail, showing that while general trade totals have kept pace with the increased production of gold, the relative increase in the production of food grains is much smaller; from this the author deduces that the increased output of manufactured goods forces food prices up and other prices down. This leads to a discussion of trade rivalr and the needs for increased markets as

(*Continued on page* 8.)

A "KING OF ALBANIA."

PROCLAMATION BY TURKISH GENERAL.

RUSSIA BELIEVED TO BE IN SUPPORT.

REPORTED ALLIANCE WITH MONTENEGRO.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CETINJE, April 27.

Essad Pasha, the defender of Skutari, has proclaimed himself King of the Albanians at Alessio.

Essad Pasha is a typical chieftain, and comes of an old and wealthy Albanian family. He has had a most adventurous career.

According to accounts appearing in the papers, Essad Pasha's step was made with the connivance of Servia and Montenegro, and the storming and surrender of Skutari was a put-up job.

A telegram to the *Daily Mail* from Belgrade says that E-sad Pasha has concluded an alliance with Montenegro under which the latter keeps Tarabos Ridge and the Boyana Valley, while Skutari becomes Albanian.

Accounts from Vienna say that the belief prevails there that Russian intrigues are behind Essad Pasha's move, which is in any case likely to complicate the situation.

MONTENEGRIN QUIBBLING.

LONDON, April 28.

A telegram to the *Daily Telegraph* from Cetinge says that the Ministers of the Powers have presented a joint Note demanding the evacuation of Skutari; but the Montenegrin officials have excused themselves from considering it as the present time is a festival of the Orthodox Church.

It is regarded as significant that the Archduke Francis Ferdinand has suddenly returned to Vienna, as he was not expected till May 3rd.

PRAYER FOR CHINA.

OBSERVED IN CHURCHES THROUGH OUT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 28.

A devotional service was held yesterday afternoon, in the Chinese Legation, in connection with the Christian services in China. About 150 persons were present, the congregation being principally composed of Chinese and missionaries.

The Rev. Lamington Hart conducted the service. Lord Kinnaird and the Rev. Lord William Gascoyne-Cecil were present.

The Chinese Minister, who spoke in English, declared that the gathering impressed him as marking an entirely new era in China.

Prayers on behalf of China were offered throughout Britain yesterday.

SERVICE IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 28.

In connection with the day of prayer for China, a special service was held yesterday evening at the Old Mission Church. The service was attended by about 400 Chinamen and about a dozen Chinese ladies, all dressed in European costume. There were also about 50 European ladies and gentlemen present. The service was conducted in English, but two young men translated it; one into the language used by the carpenters and one into the language of bootmakers. The Rev. B. C. Hadow, who conducted the service, said that people in England had always loved the Chinese, and that day they were praying for China in England, Australia, and America. For many years they had been sending missionaries to China, some of whom had died there, and some had been killed by those whom they went to minister. Still they sent more missionaries. He then repeated the special form of prayer, which was interpreted to the congregation and was repeated by them in their own language.

RANGOON, April 28.

A special service in Chinese was held at Epworth Memorial Mathodist Episcopal Church, on Sunday, in accordance with the request of the new Chinese Government as intercessory for the new Government of China. There was an attendance of 200 Chinese Christians with their new pastors, Changkin, who only recently arrived from China, besides a number of ladies. Hon. G. H. Siam, the Chinese Consul was also present. The Chinese Consul asked blessings not only on the new Republic of China, but on its Parliament, its constitution and on the new president shortly to be elected. He thought that blessings and prayers should be given for the nations of the world, who had acquiesced in the request of official China, for a day of universal prayer. Rev. Severance preached the sermon on "a nation in day or Christian China." He took as his text the 12th verse of 33rd Psalm. He reviewed the growth of Christianity from its start in Palestine and showed how it had gone on civilising the world until now and the awakening in China. It was the duty of the Christian nations of the world to guide the new Republic in its progress and make it a nation among nations. He expressed the belief that China was coming to the front and that nothing could stop her from gaining her rightful position among nations of the world.

CANADIAN TROOPS.

ENGLISH LORD TO TAKE A COMMAND.

OTTAWA, April 28.

Lord Brooke will command the 2nd Mounted Brigade this summer. This is the first appointment under the scheme for an interchange of officers.

BOMBS AT LISBON.

SERIOUS DISORDER BREAKS OUT.

COMBINATION OF THREE PARTIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 27.

Several obscure and incoherent messages received from Lisbon appear to indicate serious disturbances there early this morning. Two bombs exploded and numerous arrests were made.

According to one account, a group of demonstrators, calling themselves Radical Republicans, tried ineffectually to persuade the engineers to leave their barracks. They then went to the head-quarters of the Republican Federation, where they armed themselves. Among the demonstrators was an infantry captain, who was subsequently arrested. The situation, however, is apparently somewhat grave, as the Cabinet is now meeting to consider what military measures are necessary.

LATER.

It is stated that the demonstrations, which were apparently abortive, were the work of Royalists, Republican Extremists and Syndicalists. The Government, having been warned of the plot, made elaborate arrangements. A quantity of arms was seized. The prisoners were sent on board a warship in the Tagus.

TRADE AND POPULATION.

EXPRESSION AT HOME OF COLONIAL NEEDS.

LONDON, April 28.

Mr. William Watt, the Premier of Victoria, speaking at Brighton yesterday, said they wanted to see spring up somehow under the Imperial Government an organisation, which would assist them in populating immense lands like Canada, South Africa and Australasia. Without trenching on controversial questions, they felt that the British Empire should be more self-sustaining and trade more together in the essentials of life.

AVIATION FATALITY.

ANOTHER MILITARY AIRMAN KILLED.

LONDON, April 28.

Lieut. Rogers Harrison fell four hundred feet at Farnborough, yesterday, and was killed. While attempting a very steep descent, his elevator collapsed.

CHINESE LOAN CONTRACT.

SIGNED ON BEHALF OF FIVE POWERS.

PEKING, April 28.

The contract for a twenty-five million sterling five per cent. loan, at 90, was signed late on Saturday by representatives of China and a group of banks representing the five Powers. Two million sterling will be advanced immediately.

THE NAVY QUESTION.

REPORTED PURCHASE OF NEW TURKISH SHIPS.

LONDON, April 28.

It is reported that Britain is negotiating the purchase of two Turkish battleships, which are being built at Barrow and Elswick. They closely resemble the King George V class, but are equipped with superior armament.

RUSSIAN ARMY AND NAVY.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 28.

The contingent of recruits for the Army and Navy for 1913 is fixed at 455,000.

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

LONDON, April 28.

The bulletin published yesterday evening stated that the Duchess of Connaught had passed a good night, and that her strength was maintained. The general condition of Her Royal Highness is unchanged.

EMPIRE TRADE COMMISSION.

MELBOURNE, April 28.

The Empire Trade Commission has arrived. Mr. Foster, the Canadian Trade Commissioner, who is at present here, declared that he hoped that a reciprocal agreement between Canada and Australia would soon be arranged.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, April 27.

The P. and O. s. s. "Persia" left here for Bombay at 3 p. m. with the outward mails of the 18th instant.

HOME RULE.

NATIONALIST DESIRE FOR PEACE.

WILLING TO CONFER WITH ULSTERMEN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 28.

Mr. John Dillon, speaking at Rollestown, County Dublin, declared that the Nationalists were ready to meet the Irish Unionists in conference in a most friendly spirit, if they were willing to accept the principle of Home Rule, and consider what compromise was feasible.

ICE IN THE ATLANTIC.

BERGS DRIFTING ACROSS STEAMER TRACK.

LONDON, April 28.

The Allan Liner "Virginian," bound for Halifax, had to go dead slow for fourteen hours through the ice-field. The vessel sighted eight monster icebergs almost on the spot, where the "Titanic" foundered. Bergs are drifting southward across the Trans-Atlantic track.

ANOTHER CHINESE BOMB.

EUROPEANS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

HANOI, April 28.

An Annamite, on Saturday, threw a bomb, killing two French officers, and wounding six Europeans and five natives.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, April 28.

The death is announced of Major-General Arthur Thomas Moore.

[Arthur Thomas Moore, son of Edward Francis Moore, was born on the 20th of September, 1830. He entered the Army in 1850 and served in the Persian expedition of 1856-57, where he received the V. C. and in the Indian Mutiny from 1857-59, when he was mentioned in despatches. He married Annie, daughter of Henri Leslie Prentice, J. P.]

TROUBLE IN UPPER BURMA.

BRITISH PARTY UNHEARD OF FOR TWO MONTHS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, April 28.

A Myitkyina correspondent of the "Rangoon Gazette" wires to-day:—

The Hkampti Long Mission, yesterday were all well, except the four casualties already reported. They brought with them several prisoners, Chinese and Kachin. The party left Myitkyina on December 13th, with an escort of 140 rifles of the Military Police under Captain Oldfield, with the late Captain Pickthall as second in command, and two Royal Engineer officers in charge of survey sections with six surveyors. The party endured considerable hardships. The Khaku Kachins gave trouble, capturing day runners and withholding supplies.

Direct administration of the country between Myitkyina and Hyammi Long may be undertaken after this year's rain.

Some anxiety is felt for safety of Captain Pritchard and Captain Haterfield, who started from Assam with an escort of four sepoys and coolies. The party is known to have had to abandon the greater portion of its kit and supplies.

Barnard's party had not been heard for over two months.

Another correspondent wires, Khampti Lon Column brought at Myitkyina to-day seven prisoners including two Chinese officers, one surveyor, and ten soldiers, and four Kachins with large quantities of arms, ammunition and various maps.

Of frontier casualties of the Column whilst out, were as follows:—Captain Pickthall, one Havildar, sepoys and two camp followers died of fever and one Havildar was killed in action. One civil side, Bernard, E. A. C., was wounded; Dowlat Ram, Sub-assistant Surgeon died of fever.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 28.

Colonel F. Lee, officiating Military Secretary to the Viceroy, and Captain R. L. Benson A. D. C. arrived at Viceregal lodge from Home to-day.

There will be a small dinner party at Viceregal lodge to night. Among the guests will be the Hon'ble Mr. Syed Ali Imam, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry, Lady and Miss McMahon, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Ormond, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Peyton, Colonel, Mrs and Miss Reid, Colonel and Mrs. Cobbe and Mrs. Basil Corbett.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, April 28.

The accounts of the Sind Light Railways have been closed on the 31st of March, so as to bring the company's year in conformity with the official year. The earnings for the past three months have been nearly double those of the corresponding period of last year, and equivalent to over eleven per cent. on the capital. The board have recommended a dividend at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, carrying forward seventeen thousand rupees to the current year's accounts.

BENARES COLLEGE.

SEVERAL PROFESSORS RESIGN.

ALLEGED PERSECUTION OF MRS. BESANT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, April 28.

A serious situation has arisen in the Central Hindu College by the sudden resignation of nineteen of the professors and teachers of the College, the boys' school and the girls' school, among them being Mr. Arundale, principal; Professors Wodehouse, Telang, Sanjwarao, and Trilokekar; Mr. Gurt, headmaster; Miss Arundale, principal; Miss Palmer, vice-principal; Miss Wilson, secretary, girls' school, and several others.

The resignations have been sent in a body to the Managing Committee, and the reasons given are the intolerable persecution of Mrs. Besant by certain senior authorities of the College, and also the alleged dishonourable publication in a newspaper of one of Mr. Arundale's confidential letters to a selected group of friends. It seems, however, that, for a considerable time, relations between the members of the staff and certain members of the Managing Committee have been very strained. Most of those who have resigned, have been working without any remuneration for a long time, and have been considered, by general consent, the life of the institution.

NEWSPAPER ACTION.

ALLEGED PIRACY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 28.

At the High Court this afternoon, Mr. Justice Fletcher was engaged in hearing the rule obtained by Mr. J. Chaudhuri, barrister, and editor and proprietor of the *Calcutta Weekly Notes*, calling on Mr. Hemchunder Mitter, vakil and joint editor of another legal publication called "Indian Cases," and Momindra Nath Mitter, distributing agent; of the latter publication, to show cause why an injunction should not be issued against them, restraining them from pirating the "Calcutta Weekly Notes," pending the hearing of the suit filed by the plaintiff against the defendants. There were five defendants, three of whom lived at Lahore, where the "Indian Cases" was published, and the piracy consisted in this that where the "Calcutta Weekly Notes" had printed only a portion of a judgement or omitted a portion the same had appeared or had been omitted in the "Indian Cases" and where there had been an error or misprint, the same had been copied bodily. On behalf of the defence, it was submitted that there could not be any injunction against future piracy and that there could not be any copyright in Judicial pronouncements.

His Lordship directed the rule to stand over till the hearing of the suit.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

2nd Bn., 7th Gurkha Rifles.—Lieut-Colonel A. W. N. Taylor, 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, vice Lieut-Colonel B. Trydell transferred to the 1st Bn., 7th Gurkha Rifles.

63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry.—Major H. P. Ainslie, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Major C. M. O'Reilly, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieut-Colonel H. Vickers granted leave.

The undermentioned Officers are granted leave:—Capt. G. G. Collet, R. A. M. C., 6 months ex-India, and Capt. J. B. O. Trimble, Adjutant, Moulmein Volunteer Rifles, 4 months 20 days ex-India.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extension of leave:—Major J. L. Orr, 20th Horse, to 28th May 1913 M. C. and Lieut. H. R. Stranack, 29th Punjabis, 4 months.

The business transacted at an extraordinary general meeting of the Calcutta Golf Club has just been published and makes known some very important events in the history of the Club. The chairman announced the transfer of the new course at Tollygunge and the payment of it and that the building of the clubhouse was decided upon as the result of having an all time secretary certain changes had to be made in the articles of the Club. Other matters decided were that each member on joining as a "B" member should pay an entrance fee of Rs.50 which entitles him to play on the Maidan links and on the Barrackpur course: when later he becomes an "A" member he has to pay another Rs. 50 entrance fee and then has the right to play on the new links at Tollygunge which, says the "Asian, seems a very fair rule though an amendment was proposed that the "B" member's entrance fee should be Rs. 100 and that on becoming an "A" member he should still pay another Rs. 50: this, however, was rejected. It was also decided to raise the number of "A" members from 750 to 1,000 which is satisfactory news for the large number anxiously awaiting the right to play on the new links. The great changes made have, of course, cost a great deal of money, and it is not surprising to learn that the club find it necessary to raise the monthly subscription from Rs. 5 to an amount not exceeding Rs. 8. It is proposed, however, not to avail of this addition in the subscription all at once, and up the 30th June the rate of subscription will continue at Rs. 5, while for the next half year it will probably be Rs. 6. In view of the very heavy expenses as regards the new land that the club have been put to, the increased entrance fees and subscriptions appear very reasonable and do not compare unfavourably with the expenses borne by members in many a golf club around about London. Land is bound to be expensive in the neighbohood of any large and growing city and golfers who want so much of it must necessarily be prepared to pay fairly heavily.

M. & S. M. RAILWAY.

STRIKE THOUGHT TO BE LIKELY.

DIVIDED OPINION AS TO SUCCESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 28.

The men employed on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway are very reticent and decline to express any opinion as regards the impending strike. "We have been warned not to give any information individually," said one of the guards, interviewed yesterday. "Any information you may require, may be had from our General Secretary, Spencer's Hotel will find him." It is stated that the Agent, for whom the men have the highest regard, has sanctioned increases of pay to the guards and asisstant stationmasters. "We want more," said a guard, "not by bread alone does a man live; we want better treatment and more sympathy from our district officials, and we want more rest."

A stationmaster interviewed, said, "I am confident that the general body of stationmasters, both European and Indian, will not join the strike. The assistant stationmasters have had their salaries raised and I have no doubt that the Agent will also take into consideration our case. There are some discontents among us no doubt, but they are in a minority." An old employee of the Railway, who is not a member of the Amalgamated Society, interviewed, said, "I would certainly not precipitate matters. My advice is 'You have laid your grievances before the Agent, wait and see how he deals with you. You cannot expect him to redress all the grievances, they are 185 or more in number, all at once.' I would advise the hot-heads to have a little patience." Asked whether non-members were joining the movement, he said, "I am sorry to say, yes."

A guard, with several years' service was against the strike, but being a member of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, he said that he had no alternative but to join the movement, and continued, "Heaven alone knows what is in store for us. This much is certain that some of us, like the drivers of the 1909 strike, will be stranded and will perhaps have to go on our knees to the Agent, and it will be his turn then to say to us, 'Regret, other arrangements have been made.' The lessons of the drivers' strike are not yet things of the past. Some of the poor chaps are still suffering. I have, however, no alternative but to join the majority and take the consequences."

INCREASES FOR GUARDS.

The *Madras Times* says:—

The general opinion, as far as could be gathered, is that a strike will certainly take place, unless some action is taken by the Railway Company to remedy the grievances of their servants. It appears that a notification, conveying an intimation of increases for guards and other servants, was issued by the Agent on Saturday evening. This however does not go far enough, as it is said to meet the claims of the men.

The following interviews appear in the *Madras Mail*:—

A guard of twenty-three years' service thought that all sections of railway workers would act together and that the strike would be successful because they were only asking for what they had already lost. He observed that the present was the best opportunity for a strike, and it would be successful. In spite of his long service and danger of losing the advantages attached thereto he would strike with the others when the time came.

Another man with 21 years' service was not quite so optimistic. He pointed out that if the strike took place, he and others with long service had much to lose. He said that the old and young men would willingly work together to secure their ends.

A number of the Traffic Department thought that if the unionists struck, the non-unionists would act with them, and he was hopeful of success.

A member of the Engineering Department was also confident of the coming of the strike, but did not think the Engineering Department would act in sympathy with the strikers.

The employees on the metre-gauge system as a whole appear to be loyal to the officers, as do many of the drivers, who consider that their case will receive full consideration.

The general opinion gained from these interrogatories is that the present strike is an endeavour to bring wages more in accordance with the present high cost of living, and thus the cause of trouble is economical rather than based upon the list of grievances published.

A CONTRARY VIEW.

A shrewd railway man, who was interviewed, said he did not think that there was any possibility of a strike. Even if one broke out, it could not be to so great an extent as had been threatened. He did not see that with an admitted membership of only 200, many of whom were engine drivers, who had already had their claims met and were not likely to prejudice their case by a second strike in four years, that the strike would seriously affect traffic. He saw no reason to anticipate any dislocation of traffic. With regard to the question of the representations by the men, he asserted that the company had always been ready to meet the men, whenever they desired to make any such representations. And whenever they had utilised their opportunities they had benefited. Much had been said during the recent agitation regarding the relative pay of railway employees in Southern and Northern India, it seems to be forgotten, however, that in Northern India a larger number of Europeans was employed, and consequently fewer Anglo-Indians to be taken on. In Southern India, the railway was the biggest employer of Anglo-Indians, and he thought that as things stand at present, employees should, in their own interests, be cautious.

COMMERCIAL OPINION.

The following letter, dated 28th April, is communicated to the Press:—

"From the Hon'ble Mr. A D Jackson, Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that at a special meeting of the Committee of the Chamber, convened yesterday, to consider the present position on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, in view of the threatened strike, it was resolved to make representations on the subject through the Government of Madras, to the Government of India. I am accordingly now placing before you the opinions and suggestions of the Chamber, with the request that you will be so good as to submit the enclosed copy of this letter to the Government of India at a very early date.

The Chamber desires to draw the attention of the Government to the notice issued on the 25th instant in the Madras papers by Messrs. Short Bewes and Co., as solicitors for the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. The Chamber is given to understand that the administration of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway claims the right of dealing directly with its own staff and not through any third party, the claim which, in the opinion of the Chamber, is eminently reasonable. According to the Chamber's information, in the early part of the current month, the Agent of the Railway, on his own initiative, invited representatives of his staff to confer with him on any point they might desire to discuss, and the Chamber understands that on a considerable number of more important points then discussed, the Agent of the Railway has been able to meet the wishes of the employees. In particular it appears that improvements in regard to the pay of several classes of the traffic staff have been decided upon by the Agent with the approval of his Board and the departmental officers have already taken steps to introduce these benefits with effect from the first of the current month. Nevertheless, a strike is threatened it seems to depend on the directions from a third party, the executive of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants; and apart from the objection the railway administration has, to any intervention of that kind, it is questionable how far this Society is justified in claiming to express views on the general body of the railways' employees. The Chamber is concerned solely on commercial interests of the railway and the convenience of the general public which must suffer severely from any strike of the kind now threatened on the M. and S. M. Railway. It desires to urge on the Government the desirability of such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to deal with strikes on the Indian railways with a view to safeguarding commercial interests and the convenience of the travelling public and to ensure that such strikes are not initiated without concurrence of the majority of railway employees concerned or without reasonable notice.

CHINESE ATTACKS.

FURTHER TROUBLE IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 28.

Further acts of violence are reported to have occurred since Saturday among the Chinese of Calcutta. Two Chinamen belonging to one club were murderously assaulted last night by four members of the opposite party. In another case four Chinamen are accused of having waylaid one member of the opposite party, while riding a bicycle. The police applied for processes against seventeen Chinamen to show cause why they should not be bound down to keep peace.

No order has yet been passed.

"A PICTURE OF DEATH."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, April 28.

In laying the foundation-stone of the Louise Lawrence Institute for Women in Karachi, Mr. Crouch said that inquiries into the conditions under which Sind women became mothers had brought the committee face to face with a picture of death, permanent injury, and physical and moral suffering, which it was impossible to contemplate in idleness, without experiencing a sense of criminal guilt.

ALLEGED POLICE TORTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 28.

Justices Imam and Chapman this afternoon issued a rule on behalf of one Muffakar Rahman, head constable, belonging to the Calcutta Police, against an order of the Chief Presedency Magistrate, issuing a summons against the petitioners on charges of alleged torture and extortion of a confession from an under-trial prisoner named Haribola Das.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes; a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: there is no tedious wait for hot water.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

MURDER OF MR. SUNG.

AMERICA AND SEXTUPLE LOAN.

CHINA AND TIBET.

OPIUM OUTRAGE.

PEKING, April 5.

An intense amount of interest was taken by the Chinese community in the proceedings at the Mixed Court, Shanghai on March 30, when Iung Kwe-shing, who is charged with instigating the crime was brought up. Originally, it may be remembered, he appeared before Mr. Nieh, Assistant Magistrate, and Mr. H. F. Handley-Derry, British Assessor, but on the present occasion the hearing took place before Mr. Kwan, Magistrate, and Mr. C. F. Garstin, British Assessor. In view of the importance of the trial the Municipal Police had taken the utmost precautions to guard against any untoward event, and men in uniform and detectives were present in the precincts of the Court.

Iung Kwe-shing was brought from the Central Police Station in a motor-car, and from the Central Station of the French Concession a motor-car also conveyed Woo Fokming, who has confessed to the crime.

Mr. C. G. Kirk prosecuted on behalf of the Municipal Police, and Mr. J. C. R. Douglas also appeared for the prosecution, acting under the instructions of the Chinese Government as represented by Tutuh Cheng of Kiangsu. Mr. Francis Ellis, Mr. H. S. Oppe and Mr. J. W. Rice appeared for the defence. Col Bruce was also in Court.

On the application of Mr. Ellis the charge against the accused was read over as follows:—That he (Iung Kwe-shing) during the month of March, 1913, did endeavour to persuade one Waung Ah-fah to murder one Sung Chiao-jen; that he did during the month of March, 1913, solicit, encourage and persuade one Woo Fok-ming to murder one Sung Chiao-jen.

Mr. Ellis said that counsel for the defence had been instructed to represent the accused on Wednesday last, and therefore the time at their disposal for the preparation of the defence had been extremely short. In the circumstances, although they had come there prepared as far as possible to meet these charges, they were not prepared to meet the case that afternoon. He accordingly applied for an adjournment, for there was in their possession certain evidence which they were anxious to follow and to acquaint themselves with. He asked for a postponement for a fortnight.

This was eventually granted.

A Pecking telegram to the "Chunhua Minpo" reports that Chao Ping-chun, who is concurrently Minister of Home Affairs, has sent Waug Chih-hsing, Chief of the Peking Constabulary, to deliver to the Kuomintang the following message:—

In a conversation, President Yaun Shih-kai informed Chao Ping-Chun that Hung Sheh-tsu, Secretary of the Ministry of Home Affairs, had once asked the President why did he not punish one or two persons of the opposing party to serve as a warning to others, in view of the intolerable obstruction placed in the way of the Government by this party. He, the President, replied that since it was a party which held oppsite political views, the punishment of one or two individuals would be neither right nor efficacious. The President then said that he could not but feel the horrible apprehension now that Hung might, with the belief that the President would be pleased, have planned this crime.

The code correspondence between Iung Kwe-shing and Hung Sheh-tsu, which the Government has seized, was also brought and shown to the Kuomintang.

Another Peking telegram to the same paper states that the Ministry of Home Affairs has got hold of a telegram from Shanghai sent by a lawyer on behalf of Iung Kwe-shing to Hung Sheh-tsu, appealing to Hung for succour and asking him to move the British and French Ministers to intercede for the preservation of his (Iung's) life etc.

THE PREMIER IN TROUBLE.

Premier Chao Ping-chun, says the Chinese Press, has tendered his resignation as a result of his indignation at the popular belief that he was concerned in the murder. In spite of the President's reluctance to accept his resignation at a time so near the conclusion of the period of provisional government, Chao is reported to have remained determined. It is believed that the President will appoint General Tuan Chi-jui, Minister of War, to succeed him temporarily, without disturbing the present Cabinet more than is necessary.

On March 30, a general meeting of condolence was held in Pecking in honour of the memory of the late Mr. Sung, over which Mr. Wu Chin-lien, president of the advisory council and a member of the Kuomintang, presided. He said that although his party could not be absolutely certain of the causes of Mr. Sung's death, yet they were convinced that the chief motive for the commission of the murder was once of great political significance. He assured them that Sung, though dead in body, was yet alive in spirit; and it was the duty of those who were fated to die after Mr. Sung to assume full responsibility in his unaccomplished work and to attain the goal which he had in view.

A representative of the premier also spoke. He first referred to the undoubted friendship between Mr. Chao and the deceased, as well as to the latter's political views, which were always highly appreciated by the Premier. As to the unexpected tragedy, and the suspicion of Hung Sheh-tsu being implicated in its perpetration, he begged leave to state that Hung was only a secretary of the Ministry of Home Affairs, and his duty was to attend to common and routine matters. Mr. Chao regarded Hung as he would regard any other subordinate official. As soon as the murder was reported, he said, the President thought Mr. Chao and Hung had some sort of understanding, and Mr Chao thought the same thing of the President and Hung, until both their illusions were dispelled when they met face to face. He hoped that the case would be cleared up very soon.

At the conclusion of the meeting the Chairman said that he had just received a letter from the Minister of Home Affairs announcing the capture of Hung Sheh-tsu in Shantung.

Messrs. Jernigan and Fessenden were yesterday engaged by the relatives of the late Mr. Sung Chiao-jen to appear with the other counsel in the prosecution at the Mixed Court.

According to the "Ostasiatischer Lloyd," Dr. Sun Yat-sen states that he never sent a telegram to Peking protesting against the

trial of the Sung Chiao-jen case before the Mixed Court.

CONTINUED AGITATION.

In spite of Mr. Chao Ping-chuns determination to resign the Premiership, the President is no less determined to retain him in office, reports the Chinese Press. The President is said to have told Chao plainly that while Cabinet Ministers may resign over a question of policy, that they should do so merely because of rumours and insinuations is unthinkable. In official circles, it is believed that Chao will be granted leave of absence if he persists in refusing to attend the Cabinet, and General Tuan Chi-jui, will take over the duties of Premier concurrently with his own duties as Minister of War.

The "Sinwanpao" reports that, in honour of the late Mr. Sung Chiao-jen, the City Branch of the Kuomintang has decided to hold a meeting of condolence, independently of the Settlement Branch, at the Chinese Theatre on the Chinese Bund on April 17, the date being chosen so that delegates from a distance may be present.

Under the heading of "The Demons" the "Shenpao" publishes an article vituperating Iung Kwe-shing and Hung Shehsu.

Mr. Liu Kuei-i, Minister of Industry and Commerce arrived here at 7 a. m. on March 31, together with two of his secretaries, reports the "Sinwanpao." They all went to the Hunan Guild and offered sacrifices to the spirit of Mr. Sung. When he called at the residence of Gen. Huang Hsing, he was received rather coldly, Huang suspecting Liu to have been sent by the President. To avoid suspicion as a spy and to prevent the fabrication of other sensational lies at his expense, Mr. Liu has ily lift Shanghai by the express night train to return to Peking.

EXECUTIONS IN CANTON.

TWENTY-FOUR IN A WEEK.

Those who thought that Canton has gone slow lately in the matter of executions are woefully mistaken. The fact is very little has been said about recent happenings in the City and its surroundings. The Chief of Police finds, however, that silence does not pay and a recrudescence of crime has caused him to make known the fact that the law is to be as rigorously enforced as ever in order that the territory under his jurisdiction shall be finally freed from the curse of lawlessness. We have before us a list of no fewer than fifteen criminals who were executed according to martial law last week for crimes varying from robbery to murder. A batch of nine pirates were also shot on March 23 at Shiuhing for participations in the piracy of the str. Wo Kwai, plying between Hongkong and Wuchow. It has been found by the authorities that such rigorous measures have a beneficial effect, and it is now made clear by the Chief of Police, with the approval of the Army Protector, that the Government are determined by a continuation of such methods to restore tranquility and bring peace and happiness to hard-working honest citizens of the republic. A drastic disease, it seems, requires a drastic remedy—"S. C. Morning Post."

OPIUM CAMPAIGN OUTRAGE.

GRAVE INJUSTICE IN HUNAN.

The strictness with which the opium prohibition is carried out is very marked. In hunting down opium smokers the soldiers and special deputy from Changsha raised a hornet's nest. One of the largest retail medicine shops on the East Pagoda street was exhaustively searched as well as the private apartments, and some of the women were very roughly handled. The head of the shop is an old man, with a very good reputation. Neither he nor any of his workmen as far as can be ascertained ever took opium, but some one who had an old grudge against him put a letter into the box in which opium accusations may be dropped, saying that in this man's shop opium could be found.

No opium was found and the Civil Official made some attempt to repair the injustice done. The next night, however, soldiers came and took the old man to gaol, where he had been kept for four days. Another shopkeeper's son was also taken on the ground that he had abused the soldiers; and the trumped-up charge against the first man that he resisted inspection and kept a deputy soldier in his shop. The whole story is false but the two prisoners are being asked for dol.1,000 as the price of liberty.

The Merchants Guild has held two meetings but without avail. The outcome is impossible to foresee. One thing is certain that the class of deputies and officials nowadays in evidence are without experience, and what is worse, too often without character.

OPIUM SHIPMENT TO SHANGHAI.

A rush to transport native opium to Shanghai was made by the Hankow opium merchants on Wednesday and Thursday, says the "C. C. Post" of March 29. According to the Customs daily returns about sixty piculs, valued roughly at Tls.150,000 left the port. The reason, as given by the merchants, is that on Tuesday they received a telegram saying that the Shanghai market would be closed to the imported native product on the first of the foreign month, through the action of the Chinese authorities.

The opium sent by the merchants comprises Kueichow, Shansi, Szechuan and Yunnan opium, the greater part of which bears the "Tung Shu" stamp showing that it has been in stock since before 1911. A part however bears no stamp and this if it has not been smuggled in has been in the post since 1904.

AMERICA'S POLICY IN CHINA.

The American defection from the Sextuple Group has created a good deal of comment and although the action of President Wilson is approved in some quarters, as likely to lead to the disruption of the international financial ring, on the whole the course taken is condemned as being inept and inopportune. Indeed some go so far as to say that American political judgment has not been so conspicuously at fault since the famous "faux pas" of Mr. Knox, in regard to the internationalization of the Manchurian railways.

DIPLOMATIC ANNOYANCE.

Diplomatists, naturally, take exception to the action of the President in suddenly deserting the other five Powers with whom the United States Government had an understanding in regard to Chinese affairs. The agreement may not have been of a very binding character, but it was sufficiently tangible to necessitate, on the part of any Government wishing to withdraw, the giving of due notice. But that courtesy was not forthcoming from President Wilson, who clumsily made public the change in policy of the new Government at the very moment when Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons was declaring that the loan terms under consideration by the Chinese Government had the unanimous approval of the six Powers. It may be now that the United States Government will recognize the Chinese Republic on its own account, but the recognition would have more value in the eyes of the world if the Government making it had shown at the outset of its career a little more regard for the obligations incurred by its predecessors and a little less liability to fly off at a tangent.

DISASTROUS EFFECT ON CHINA.

That, however, is a small matter as compared with the effect upon the Chinese mind of the declaration by so important a person as the President of the United States that the terms of the loan touch very nearly the administrative independence of China and that the United States Government does not approve of such interference.

What the new Assembly in Peking may have thought about the terms of the loan no one knows, except that naturally, it is bound to be opposed to the idea of foreigners being allowed a finger in the administrative pie. But the Assembly might very well have come to the conclusion that the circumstances were unusual and that the foreigner was entitled to consideration in view of the fact that he was providing a great deal of money. But thanks to President Wilson the chances of the Assembly taking a commonsense view of the situation are greatly diminished and we are bound to see the strongest opposition to the Sextuple Loan, accompanied by an enthusiastic measure of confidence that the American view is right and that the other five Governments are merely bullying China.

On that result of his words it is possible that President Wilson may congratulate himself. But if he knew that China was bankrupt, that she is getting more involved every day, that there is no prospect of the establishment of financial equilibrium for several years and that she cannot finally carry on without foreign loans, he might have paused and asked the question whether, in the case of a country still in the throes of revolution, it was not only wise but kind to interfere somewhat in the administration to the ends that the security for loans might be assured and disaster in the future averted.

WORSE OFF THAN BEFORE.

The Chinese themselves are interesting on the subject. Some rejoice in a loud voice and expect that the international group will be ended and that China will then once more be free to go into the open market and borrow what she needs on her own terms. Others clothe themselves in sackcloth and subside into ashes in the belief that China's only friend has departed from among the ravening Powers who forthwith can proceed to her undoing without any restraint. They realize that America is not essential to the financial ring and that China has merely escaped from the Sextuple group to fall into the hands of the quintuple. She had a friend at court before; now she has none. They have no illusions about America's intentions, or capacity, to lend money to China, and all they can see is that they are worse off than before.

UNCERTAINTY IN PEKING.

PRECAUTIONS FOR PUBLIC SAFETY.

The Chinese Government has notified the members of the Diplomatic Corps that in the interests of local security, it has been decided to examine the baggage of all passengers who arrive by train in Peking. In order that the measure may be effective it is necessary to include the baggage of foreign travellers, and only those will be exempt who belong to the Legations or have passes from Legations.

Presumably this precaution is taken against the entrance to the capital of persons of evil intention carrying dangerous goods. It is plainly expressed that there is alarm among the authorities lest the assassination of Sung Chiao-jen may provoke reprisals in Peking. The view that the outrage in Shanghai was instigated from the capital is now openly discussed in all circles, and while foreigners generally await the production of definite evidence, Southern Chiness interested in the Revolution appear universally to have made up their minds as to where the responsibility lies. An alternative explanation is that there has been a conspiracy to fix the guilt upon the Government.

CHINA'S LAST HOPE OF TIBET

OVERTURES TO BRITAIN.

The Chinese again manifest a desire to discuss the question of Tibet and propose to appoint Wen Tsung-yao to proceed to London to enter into direct relations with the British Government.

Wen Tsung-yao's qualifications for this purpose are generally approved, and his friendly relations with the Government of India when he was formerly in Tibet suggest the propriety of the proposal to appoint him to deal with the subject. But London is regarded as a suitable place to discuss Tibetan affairs, and Great Britain is not likely to agree to this point.

It is to be feared that the Chinese Government is doomed to be disappointed with regard to Tibet, for it deliberately threw away the opportunity to re-establish itself in Lhasa in its original position when, after a long delay, it answered the British Note regarding Tibet in a manner evincing complete misunderstanding of the whole situation.

There are now no official Chinese in Tibet while the war in Eastern Tibet has been the reverse of successful to Chinese arms. Great Britain cannot be expected now to assist China again to obtain a footing in Tibet, and in the circumstances it is difficult to see how any negotiations which may be initiated with the British Government can have an outcome satisfactory to China.

MANCHUS AND MONGOLS.

The Peking "Jihpao" reports that the plans of the Tsungshetang, a secret society in Manchuria, have been revealed by one of its members, who volunteered his information to Chang Hsi-luan, Tutuh of Manchuria. According to his statements, the Manchus living in Port Arthur, Tsingtao and Hailar in Manchuria, have concluded a secret agreement with the Hutuktu of Urga, the aim of which is the re-establishment of the Manchu dynasty. The uprising is planned to take place when Manchuria is without any troops, during the Mongolian expedition.

LORD NICHOLSON'S REPORT

There port by Field-Marshal Lord Nicholson's Committee on the Army in India is expected soon. It is understood, says the "Morning Post," that, various regimental economies are recommended with a view to reducing the cost of upkeep. It is considered that there are too many noncombatants on the pay-rolls of the Army, and that the administration can be simplified. Both the recruiting and officering of the Army have been under review, one suggestion being to reduce certain regiments of a non-fighting character—formed of the less warlike castes—and to have fewer British officers. The entire inquiry is intended to ascertain the Indian military position, and, if feasible, to reduce the annual amount spent upon the Army. In the meantime the military vote for 1913-14 has risen by over half a million sterling.

MARCONI INQUIRY.

MR. GODFREY ISAACS AND A RIVAL SYSTEM.

At the sitting on April 7, of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, on the Marconi Contract, Sir F. Banbury and Mr. Butcher, K. C., took the places which have been resigned by Mr. Terrell and Mr. Harold Smith. The sitting, much shorter than usual, was mainly taken up with the further examination of Mr. Campbell, representing the official stockbroking firm of the Marconi Company.

The witness was closely examined with a view to showing that the relations between the Marconi Company and the American Company were mutually advantageous, and also as to the possibility of purchasing the new shares of the American Company in London, before the date of public issue. His firm took up 10,000 shares of the new issue and sold a number of them at 30s. He had heard the rumours with regard to Ministers, but no definite statement, and knew nothing of their transactions.

Sir Frederick Banbury, in the course of his examination, put a few questions with the object of eliciting the difference between a speculation and an investment, as understood by the Stock Exchange.

Have you any difficulty in ascertaining what is speculative business and what is investment?—No, I think not.

An investment is a purchase of stock, which the purchaser pays for on account day or settlement with his own money?—Mainly.

"Selling a bear" is selling something which you have not got, and which you replace before the settlement or account day, or if you cannot do that you carry it over?—That is a speculation.

"Buying a bull" is a purchase of stock for settlement on account day and paying for it with money which you borrow from somebody else?—In one way it is, and in one way it is not.

In which way is it not?—If you carry it over in the market, or if you carry it over and differences have to be paid, it becomes a clear speculation; but in many cases, as you, Sir Frederick, know very well, clients come wanting to invest in stocks and shares and they have not the money absolutely ready at once. They will then say to the banker or broker:—"I want to buy this stock. Will you lend me some money for the purpose?" That is a common practice, and that stock is considered an investment.

Mr. Herbert Samuel, the Postmaster-General, was afterwards recalled at his own request in order to explain a discrepancy in previous statements in relation to an interview with Mr. Godfrey Isaacs.

A WITNESS'S OBJECTION.

At its sitting on April 9, the Select Committee on the Marconi Contract found itself not for the first time, in a difficulty was a witness, and after the close of the proceedings in public, discussed his case in private.

The first witness proved entirely amenable. He was Mr. W. G. Rice, the senior partner in the stockbroking firm, with which Mr. Lloyd George deals and his evidence was largely a repetition of that given by his partner, Mr. Daly, who attended last week in consequence of Mr. Rice's indisposition. He gave somewhat reluctantly his reasons for thinking the American shares, "not a desirable investment," these being the past history of the company, the method of flotation, and the "panicky" state of the market. Mr. Rice also afforded a glimpse of the Chancellor of the Exchequer at close quarters. He explained that when he took it upon himself to advise Mr. Lloyd George, the latter rang him up on the telephone, and the conversation that ensued was "short and abrupt."

With Mr. Percy Heybourn, the second witness, the Committee found itself in more troubled waters. Mr. Heybourn is a member of the firm of jobbers who were chiefly interested in the American shares. He went to the United States with Mr. Marconi and Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, and when the latter made himself responsible for 500,000 of the American shares, Mr. Heybourn agreed to relieve him of 200,000. In all, however, he took 350,000—50,000 more, while he was in America, and 100,000 after he returned to this country, and found the American Marconi shares were precisely what the public wanted. He first agreed to give Mr. Isaacs 11-16 for the shares, his intention being to place them at 11-4; but when he found that the demand for the shares was all, but insatiable he asked Mr. Isaacs for more paying him 1½ for them, and subsequently disposing of them at 1¾. There were, of course, unofficial dealings before April 19, when the shares were formally introduced to the market at 3½.

It was when the Committee endeavoured to trace the shares disposed of at 1½ before April 19, that Mr. Heybourn objected. He declined to state how many shares were sold at 1½, pleading that it was his firm's business and that to give the total number sold, would be to put his clients in possession of the proportion each got, possibly to their great dissatisfaction. After the Committee had considered the position in private, Mr. Heybourn expressed willingness to let the Committee know for its private information, the names of those who had shares from him, but the number of shares each received he refused to divulge. Neither publicly nor privately, he said, would he state numbers, and he maintained that this was "private business" which the Committee was not entitled to know. It was at this interesting point that the public proceedings were adjourned.

THE COMMITTEE DIVIDED.

The Select Committee, on the Marconi Contract, sat for the fiftieth time on April 10, and both members and witnesses conspired to render the proceedings more animated than they have been of late.

When, on April 10, after the Committee had deliberated in private, the public proceedings were resumed, it was soon apparent that unanimity had not been reached with regard to Mr. Heybourn's position, and that while a minority thought that he should budge, the majority had decided that he should budge not. The chairman, Sir Albert Spicer, read the decision of the majority that it was not necessary for the witness to state how many of the shares which he had from Mr. Godfrey Isaacs were placed by him before April 19. Lord Robert Cecil, on behalf of the minority, at once entered a public protest, and declared that the decision of the majority would prevent the Committee from fulfilling the duty of tracking to their source, the origin of the rumours affecting Ministers.

Mr. Amery afterwards resumed examination of the witness, and so long as Mr. Heybourn remained in the chair, the Committee was in a state of scarcely concealed internecine warfare. The minority made repeated attempts to get the witness to go beyond the limits he had set, but vigilant members of the majority assisted him to defeat their colleagues. The chairman was repeatedly appealed to for rulings, and eventually Mr. Butcher declined to attempt to examine at all.

MR. GODFREY ISAACS.

With the appearance of Mr. Godfrey Isaacs in the witness-chair late in the afternoon, the contentions of the day came to an end. Mr. Isaacs entered at once upon an account of what happened during his visit to America, explaining how he conceived the idea of settling the dispute with the United Wireless Company, and coming to an arrangement with the Western Union. For these purposes an immense increase of capital was necessary—£1,400,000—and the American directors informed him that there was no prospect of raising "another dollar" for wireless telegraphy in the United States for some time to come. Mr. Marconi, at this juncture, suggested that Mr. Isaacs should become responsible for 500,000 shares, and the English company for the balance of 900,000, which was agreed to. The witness informed the Committee that the arrangements with the Western Union was signed at 8-30 p.m., on April 1, 1912, and that he left for England, at 2 o'clock next morning, having carried through the intricate and ambitious project in 13 days.

Mr. Isaacs went on to speak of the placing of his half million shares, and regretted that the market had "run away," a circumstance "extremely damaging to his company." He did not himself take the profit which accrued from his dealings with Mr. Heybourn, but handed it over to his company. It amounted to something like £60,000. He did not know that Sir Rufus Isaacs had taken shares until October.

From the explanatory part of his statement, Mr. Isaacs passed to what was certainly not less interesting—a suggestion that the rumours were not unconnected with efforts to secure the contract for the Poulsen system. In support of this suggestion, he mentioned that a "private and confidential" prospectus of a Poulsen Radial Telegraph and Telephone System was issued two days before the acceptance of the Marconi Company's tender. He had endeavoured to find out on whose behalf this document had been printed, but was told that no information regarding it was to be supplied and that all the papers connected with it were to be destroyed. The name of Mr. A. Campbell Swinton, the engineer, was one of two which appeared in the prospectus. Mr. Isaacs also read a letter, dated Tuesday last, which he had received from Mr. E. Hawkins, a member of the Stock Exchange. The letter described the conversation which the writer had had at a dinner party in May last with a gentleman who spoke of the worthlessness of the Marconi system as compared with the Poulsen; foretold that there would be a great outcry against ratification of the agreement, and gave the names of two members of Parliament, who would be prominent in the discussion. One of these members had, as a matter of fact, been prominent in the controversy. Mr. Isaacs stated that Mr. Hawkins was willing to appear before the Committee and to impart what further information he had. The witness also declared that he did not know of Mr. Lloyd George's holding of Marconi shares, until the action was brought against the *Matin*; that he knew of no transactions of Ministers in the shares apart from those his brother had disclosed; and that he himself had never offered any advantage to any Minister or official in connexion with the negotiation of the agreement.

The examination of Mr. Isaacs had not closed, when the Committee adjourned.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(*Continued from page 6*).

productiveness outstrips natural demands. After distinguishing between reciprocal and competitive trade, the author arrives at the conclusion that conditions ultimately are reached when it becomes a question of starvation or war. This it would be noted is in direct antagonism to Mr. Angell's theory that conquest cannot affect the commerce of the victor. "Rifleman" illustrates his argument by showing what he believes would be the result of a victory by Germany over England, and also by other examples to prove that the first case is not unique. It is a temperate, clear, and closely reasoned reply to the chief contention in the "Great Illusion," and is well worth perusal. The fallacy contained in the deductions drawn from the fact of the securities of smaller states standing higher than those of the Great Powers is next exposed. Their economic security rests on their insignificance, and the fact that the Great Powers are in effect the policemen of Europe, which relieves the smaller States of heavy drains for armament.

Next Mr. Angell's contention that no foreign nation could gain any advantage from the conquest of the British colonies is considered, and the effect which the break up of the Empire would have on England, is discussed with the result that the dependence of England's economic security on her military power is clearly shown. Mr. Angell, in "Rifleman's" opinion, does not understand the relationship between armed strength and economic security, and several instances are quoted from history to show that commerce grows under the shadow of armed strength, and that weakness is followed by national stagnation and the decline of commerce. Taking it all in all, "Rifleman" has presented the case in a perfectly fair way; and even those, who may not agree with all his deductions, will read the "Struggle for Bread" with interest, possibly not without profit. At all events his theory has the advantage of being easily understood by the people, he deals with facts that are observable by all, and the deductions he draws from these facts are not farfetched, while to follow them to his conclusions requires no mental gymnastics on the part of the reader.

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Benach's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums, and destroying Terms purifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free from MADOF, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION IN CHINA.

ENORMOUS DAMAGE.

The most serious conflagrations which have visited the district in recent years broke out in the godowns of Messrs. Melchers and Co. at Lanidoo wharf, Pootung, about 10 p.m. on Saturday, March 28 and resulted in the destruction of three godowns filled with cargo, a couple of dwelling houses, a wharf, bridge, pontoon, a number of sampans and small junks, and loss of lives.

The fire, it is believed started in the No. 3 godown, in which were stored a large number of barrels of oil, a vast quantity of paraffin wax, tallow in tins, peanut oil, and other inflammable cargo, and is supposed to have been caused by some coolies who were working by the light of lamps which in some manner ignited the oil and within a short space of time the interior of the godown was a roaring furnace, and the flames were soon escaping out of the doors, windows and roof, lighting the sky for miles round.

SAILORS LANDED.

The news of the conflagration having been telephoned across the river, the Mupicipal Fire Department was communicated with and Chief Officer M.-W. Pett. with a section of No. 4 Co. S.F.D., left immediately on a steam launch and were quickly followed by the Municipal fire float manned by No.1 Company who hurried to the scene of the fire, which by this time had assumed huge proportions and was being wantched by thousands of spectators along the Bund, the French concession and the Chinese bund. Meanwhile the leaping flames and the sound of shrieking steamer whistles joined by that of several tug boats, which also hastened to give assistance, had spread the alarm all along the river, and parties of sailors armed with axes, pumps, etc., were landed immediately after the outbreak from H. M. S. Newcastle, U. S. S. Albany, U. S. S. Pelens, Dutch cruiser Holland, Austrian cruiser Kaiser Franz Joseph, German gunboat Luchs, Portuguese cruiser Adamastor and others and the sailors numbering about three hundred did yeoman service, and while the warships turned their searchlights on the flames, the men from the Newcastle planted a pump on a portoon from where they directed the stream while the other sailors gave their services wherever they were needed, some assisting in removing the household goods from the house of Mr. Hanson which was by that time on fire at one end.

Mr. Loureiro, who lived next door, had by this time arrived with his family, but beyond saying a few boxes of clothing with the assistance of sailors the remainder of the contents, which were uninsured, were destroyed, and a quantity of jewellery, which was concealed in an inner room, was found to be missing when the door was opened and an overturned lamp was found on the floor, but the fire caused by this was extinguished by the sailors throwing a mattress on the incipient blaze.

RIVER OF FIRE.

Meanwhile the hundreds of tins of parafin wax and tallow had melted and the released grease, flowing from the godown in a wide and ever increasing stream, made its way to the edge of the wharf and overflowed in the river, where it quickly spread over the surface to the depth of six or eight inches and the tide being low at the time there was soon a thick coating of the wax and tallow settled on the foreshore and round the bridge leading from the pontoon to the wharf. The flames which were hovering over the flowing grease soon set it alight and this added to the terror of the scene, and soon there was a river of fire proving a dangerous menace to the vessels and warships anchored in the stream. Prepartions were made on board the vessels to shift moorings if the danger approached too close. On the men-of-war the men were kept at stations and played streams on the floating fire. The Mellee and Erviken were soon seen to be in great danger and several parts of the vessels caught alight but the fire was extinguished by the watchful officers and crews, and it was not long before they and several Japanese vessels let go their lines and steamed away from the fire zone. Mr. M. C. Shirazee, a Customs examiner at the Watung Wharf, lending assistance in casting off the lines, while Mr. R. A. Olsen, another Customs examiner from the Taikoo Wharf, rendered assistance elsewhere. While the wax was blazing, three natives whose sampan had become fastened in the floating wax made desperate efforts to get their boat clear, so that they could reach the bridge and safety ashore. Before they could reach the bridge their sampan was on fire and there was also a wall of fire between them and the bridge. They then jumped overboard, but the thick tallow retarded their movements and when they reached deep water the roaring flames were just behind them and with shrieks for help which could not be given, the three unfortunate boatmen were lost to view swallowed up in a mass of flame and smoke. In addition to these another sampan with two men was caught in the flames and burnt, while a number of other sampans with their crews are said to have been devoured by the flames. At the rear a large number of native houses were endangered but damage was prevented by the efforts of the Chinese firemen.

THE MEN AT WORK.

Meanwhile the roofs of the godowns and houses had nearly all fallen in and the firemen chopped and tore down all obstructing wood work in the path of the fire which was sweeping steadily towards the wharf and bridge. A party of the Newcastle men armed with axes started to cut away the bridge from the wharf and while this was in progress a number of explosions caused by bursting barrels of oil sent the flames hurtling high in the air, while the pall of smoke, which by this time had reached across to the Shanghai side, was added to. The efforts of the sailors on the bridge to save the wharf were unavailing as were also the efforts of the firemen on a pile of coal who were playing streams on the flames to prevent them reaching from the opposite direction, and it was not long before the bridge, wharf and pontoon were ablaze and beyond all hope of being saved. Both the sailors and the firemen had narrow escapes from the flames, which at times almost leaped at them, and several sustained slight burns. Another party of men on another coal pile also had a close call when the coal on which they were working caught fire and was soon burning fiercely despite the streams directed on it and it was not long before other coal piles were burning and the workers had to scramble to places of safety.

BOATS ON FIRE.

Meanwhile the blazing wax on the river surface was spreading out and soon reached the men of war boats and other craft tied up to the wharf and it was only by hard work that the boats were got away in time, but, as it was, one of the Newcastle's steam cutters was so badly burnt on one side that it will need considerable repairs, and other naval boats and one of the fire floats had narrow escapes. As the boats pulled out they were filled with the sailors who had been engaged in cutting away the bridge, but desisted from their efforts when the shore end of the bridge caught alight. By this time the wharf was ablaze from end to end and it was not long before the pontoon was also burning. Moored along the water front and close inshore were hundreds of small junks and sampans, and many of the latter, owing to the low tide, were resting on the mud foreshore, and when the blazing tallow floated in among them the flames found an easy prey, and many of them were destroyed. In the meantime the River Police and Harbour staff under the directions of Captain Myhre had not been idle, and as soon as they saw the danger of the cargo boats, junks and other floating craft, they directed their efforts to cutting as many adrift as they could, and those that were on fire they stood by until the flames were got under, when they returned and set more of the vessels adrift beyond the reach of the fire, the boats being left to drift down stream, one blazing sampan going as far as the Municipal passenger pontoon, while some were beached and others recovered later on. Many of the junks and sampans, however, were burnt where they lay.

THE RUNS.

The fire continued to burn with unabated fierceness throughout the night and when daylight appeared nothing remained of the godowns and private houses and examination offices but a heap of gaunt blackened ruins, the bare shells only remaining standing and presenting a scene of desolation. By this time the fire had practically burnt itself out, and those who had been up the whole night at the scene of the fire and on the adjoining properties were glad to get away for a little much needed repose. The ruins continued to smoulder all day on Sunday, the fire floats standing by in case of need. The scene was visited during the day by thousands of sightseers and the click of the amateur photographers' cameras were heard on all sides. The heavy downpour rain last night finally extinguished the last smouldering embers.

LOOTING.

While the fire was at its height and efforts were being made to save the household goods and the records from the examination officer, looters began their work and they only just managed to escape. When Mr. Loureiro entered his house he found that the tops of several foreign trunks, which had been left locked, had been ripped off and the contents of the trunks ransacked and it is believed that a quantity of jewellery which had been concealed between a couple of matresses on a bed in an inner room was stolen by some of the looters. A foreigner who was at the scene of the fire the whole night gave chase to one man whom the suspected of theft, but the man escaped in the darkness.

SALVAGE.

During Sunday the river in the vicinity of the fire was alive with sampans whose occupants were busily engaged gathering up the floating tallow and wax, and load after load was recovered and taken ashore and carried away. During the day some of the tottering walls, which were a menace, were pulled down, and as much salvage as could be saved removed. Until the fire was finally checked it was estimated that over one million gallons of water were pumped on the conflagration by the three fire floats at work.

THE INSURANCE.

As far as can be learned, the insurances on the destroyed cargo, etc., amounts to about Tls. 500,000 and divided as follows:—The Union Co of London, Messrs. Dodwell & Co. £12,000; the North British Co., Messrs. Gibb, Livingston and Co. £6,000, the South British Co., Messrs. Arnhold; Karberg and Co., £3,000. The above are on paraffin wax alone. The following are on the general merchandise that was burnt:—The Globus Co., Messrs. Melchers and Co., Tls. 48,000, the Salamader Co., Messrs. Melchers and Co., Tls. 33,000, the Baloise Co., Tls. 3,500, the Law Union Co, Tls. 3.500. There are also several marine companies carrying risks amounting to £10,000 on cargo which was awaiting transhipment. Several other companies were also interested in numerous risks.—"Celestial Empire."

THE MODEL HUSBAND.

Several entries have been received for the "model husband" competition, which is one of the main attractions in the programme of the Simple Life Conference, to be opened at Caxton Hall, London. The competition is divided into two parts. In the first, a lady, representing herself to be a wife who has been waiting an hour for her husband's return, will be on the stage and "husbands," recruited from the audience, will have to go up and win forgiveness for a burnt-up dinner. In the second case the "husband" has to suppose himself the victim who is kept waiting for his meal, and it will be "up to" him to preserve a smile through the hour of trial. Miss Gladys Cooper will appear in the role of judge, and Miss Ruhamah Catton, the actress, has promised to officiate as Tuesday wife, it being understood that there is to be a new wife every day in the week. Winners will be presented with a medal and the following certificate in green and white:—

This is to certify that—is qualified to become a model husband. He has passed the judge's test for gentleness, generosity, and good temper.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th April, 1913, on 1827·66 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 24300	Rs. 310000	Rs. 7000	Rs 560000
Or per mile of Ry ...	133	170	4	307
For previous 5 days of half-year.	173·00	21500	5000	392000
Total for 2 weeks.....	41600	525000	12000	958000
Comparison. Total for cor week of previous year	214284	409788	7490	631537
Per mile of Ry do...	118	224	4	346
Total to cor. date do...	363198	702418	12840	1078851

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 71,537
Do. to date ..... 1,[illegible],951

THELMA stands for all that is good in perfume. Delightful odor, permanence, and delicacy. No wonder THELMA is so popular A trial of it will convince you.—MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

WOMEN NOVELISTS.

There are very few things at the present time that women do not claim to do as well as, or better than, men. Their claims to supremacy, even to equality, cannot always be maintained; but at one accomplishment they do excel, that of weaving stories. In the flood of novels issued annually, those by women may be some time faulty in construction, or poor in characterisation, or execrable in grammer, but there is nearly always a good story. It is curious that till the early years of the nineteeth century, there seems to have been a certain timidity among women writers They wrote, not using their own experiences or observation, but as they imagined men would write, and were anxious to present their characters as they would appear to men, With Jane Austen, women began to write independently, and showed that in their own line, that of describing, as Sir Walter Scott said, the actual current of society . . . women do this batter—Edgeworth, Ferrier, Austen have all given portraits of real society far superior to anything man, vain man has produced of the like nature."

To six novels written by Miss Austen we owe the best of the novels of to-day. Jane Austen lit the candle, which thanks—among others—to George Eliot and Mrs. Gaskell, has never been put out, and to her we can trace the influence which has inspired the writing of the novels of "Domestic Satire," taking the place of the romantic and sentimental novels of earlier days. Miss Austen took for her characters the class of people she knew best and drew them with careful, minute skill, showing them in their natural environment, making no great tragedies nor surpassing good fortune happen to them—just ordinary people living their ordinary lives. Is not—that what the best of our novelists are doing to-day? To Jane Austen were given three great gifts, withheld from most, genius and wit and humour, and with these and her unrivalled use of English—Cardinal Newman used to read "Mansfield Park" once a year for the sake of the English—she has done more for posterity than she in her extreme modesty would ever have belived possible.

Miss Edgeworth and Miss Ferrier the one with her stories of Ireland and the other of Scotland, with so little knowledge of England that her English characters are caricatures, were too much occupied with moral questions to be true artists. It grieved Miss Ferrier that June Austen and other writers, including Sir Walter Scott, were artists first and moralists, if at all, afterwards. Imagine where we might have been if Miss Austen, with her common sense her wit, her satire, and her humour, had never published her few books. Think of an unending stream flowing from such a source as "The Castle of Otranto" or "The Mysteries of Udolpho" or "The Monk," and getting weaker as it flowed; or suppose we were condemned to read novels of the type of the educational story, which, thanks to the influence of Jean-Jacques Rousseau, became popular at the end of the eighteenth century. Might that not have been our fate if Jane Austen and her female contemporaries had not appeared upon the scene and burst the inflated bubble of romanticism and sentimentality?

It is hardly right to speak of their appearing on any scene. Miss Austen wrote her novels sitting at her burreau in the common sitting-room, covering her manuscript with a blank sheet or some of the needlework at which she excelled if a stranger came into the room. Miss Ferrier was equally modest, though she might well have been stirred to anger by "Monk" Lewis's vapourings. He had heard rumours that Miss Ferrier, whom he had met and liked, was writing a novel, and he hopes that she will leave. "Such idle nonsense alone. . . . I have an aversion a pity and contempt for all female scribblers. The needle not the pen, is the instrument they should handle and the only one they ever use dexterously."

Then compare that farrago of horrors and nonsense. "The Monk" with the humour and keen perception of character of "Marriage" or with the ever incomparable "Pride and Prejudice."

Thackeray and Anthony Trollope, George Eliot and Mrs. Gaskell owed much to that little band of women writers, and without them it is reasonable to doubt whether we should ever have enjoyed such novels as Mr. Arnold Bennett, Miss May Sinclair, and one or two others are writing. Miss Austen kept her own personality ever in the background, but we get a glimpse surely of her ideal in those words of Elizabeth Bennet's. "I hope I never ridicule what is wise or good. Follies and nonsense, whims and inconsistencies do divert me, I own and I laugh at them whenever I can. Could there be a saner or a sound principle?.—M. A. V. in the "Pall Mall Gazette."

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the list of Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimate for the year 1913-1914:—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In Apl. 1913	1980000	3312100	1332100	.....
Bengal ...				
In Apl. 1913	.....	Sale	.....	.....
Bombay ...				
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....

One Sales of Bengal Opium.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate
Rvd E'te To end of Apl. 1913	Rs. 1980000	Rs. 3312100	Rs. 1332100	Rs. .....
Bengal...				
Rvd E'te To end of Mar. 1913	.....	Sale	.....	.....
Bombay..				
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....

LOBSTERS don't keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues, it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a new-born infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream, and its presence defies detection Guaranteed harmless.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEFENCE AND CONSCIENCE.

TERRITORY EXPLOITATION.

MISSION TO ABORIGINES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

*MELBOURNE, April 14.

A stormy discussion took place at the fifth session of the triennial assembly of the Australasian Congregational Union on Monday afternoon, when the Rev. Leyton Richards (Melbourne) moved, in accordance with notice given:—"That this Assembly, mindful that our Congregational fathers have stood and suffered for liberty of conscience, regrets that in the Commonwealth Defence Act the rights of conscien e have not been adequately maintained." He declared that he moved the resolution in a religious spirit. He did not want the Assembly to associate him with pamphlets which had been distributed amongst the delegates by the Australian Freedom League, although he was a member of the Freedom League and in accord with the sentiments expressed in the pamphlets in question. He had been told that there was an adequate conscience clause in the Defence Act, but that he denied. Those having conscientious objections were, in times of peace, trained in non-combatants duties "so far as possible." But they had to be trained, and the non-combatant services included a multitude of duties. As nine-tenths of the work of the modern army was non-combatant, it was impossible to devide the army in this way. All branches of the service were part and parcel of the scheme of defence, or offence, as the case might be. His contention was that the rights of conscience ought to be safeguarded not by a military tribunal, but by a civil court. (Applause.) To compel a person who believed that Christianity forbade the carrying of arms to do so contrary to his conscience, was to compel him to be disloyal to Jesus Christ. He hoped they would see that this wrong was righted, and Australia once more made free. The Rev. Leonard Robjohns seconded the resolution and asked "Can we as a country afford to compel men to violate the most sacred convictions of their lives. The Rev. J. C. Kirby opposed the resolution. He declared he heartily desired peace, universal peace, and believed the world was on the road to peace. At the same time he believed in nationality. The State appealed to the conscience with divine right; for, the State rested on force for the maintenance of order and the protection of the weak. Anyone who was three years of age knew very well that because of the muddle and weakness and ignorance of the children of men, it was necessary for the State to use force. No man who maintained that the State should not use force was anything but an anarchist. If a man stole anything he was locked up, no matter what his conscientious objection. Nations were disposed to assult one another and steal one another's territory, and because Australia was liable to such an attack he was in favour of military training. He did not believe in children being sent for training—and he thought the State should study the question of conscience in an endeavour to make greater concessions in favour of those people who worked up artificial consciences. An amendment which Mr. Kirby sought to propose was ruled out of order.

Mr. A. G. Collison declared that he had been trained in militarism and was against loopholes in the Act to allow shirkers to escape. The conscience clause was for shirkers. Several other speakers rose to protest and the chairman appealed for order. It was most irregular, he said, for three or four delegates to rise to address the meeting before they had been named.

The Rev. M. L. Johnson said he had been pained and surprised at the terms in which Mr. Kirby and Mr. Collison had reviled good men. They had referred to men who worked up an artificial conscience, and had referred to them as shirkers. He would venture to remind them that they included in that implicit accusation one of the finest bodies of their fellow-citizens. Put to the vote the motion was carried by a considerable majority.

LIBERAL POLICY.

A masterly outline of the Liberal position was given by Mr. Cook in his speech at Parramatta. After dealing in trenchant phrases with the wasteful extravagance and Socialistic aspirations of the Fisher Administration, the Liberal leader set out in a series of definite propositions the platform of his party. This platform may be described generally as bold, without extravagance, sane and progressive. The party pledges itself in co-operation with the States, to help in filling the empty spaces of this continent by means of a vigorous and systematic flow of immigration. It undertakes to promote the development of interior resources by fostering settlement and primary industries. On the fiscal question it accepts the established policy of Protection' while holding out a hope that in the re-organisation of Federal finance something may be done to lighten the burdens on consumers by a reduction of the purely revenue duties. A permanent non-political body is to advise Parliament concerning tariff adjustments and revisions, while the rectification of anomalies will be undertaken To the old age and invalid pensions it is proposed to add a contributory scheme of national insurance, providing for sickness, accidents, maternity, widowhood, an unemployment benefits, the fund to be subsidised by the Commonwealth. The Arbitration Court will, under new legislation, be re-organised and strengthened in order to promote expedition and efficiency. Industrial boards, representative of employers and employees, will be created for the settlement of inter-State disputes, and the Court is to be empowered to deal with conditions of employment in a State which have the effect of creating unfair competition with the same industry in another State. To the restoration of sound financial administration in the Commonwealth Mr. Cook rightly attaches great importance. Business methods will be introduced under the Liberal regime, a Supply and Tender Board appointed, and Parliament given its proper right of control over public expenditure. There is to be equal treatment for all citizens desiring to enter the Public Service, and no political patronage. The Postal and Telegraphie Department will be administered by permanent commissioners under the responsible Minister. The Northern Territory is to be vigorously developed by means of railways and settlement on a limited freehold basis. The Opposition, as well as the Government, favour the establishment of a Federal Agricultural Bureau, and are similarly prepared to take in hand the consolidation of the debts.

THE TERRITORY.

The Royal Commission on the Northern Territory Railways and development continued its sittings this week at the Federal Parliament House.

Mr. Edward Oswyn Robertson, lessee of Melville Island, said he went to the Northern Territory in 1874 and left there in 1900. He had been interested in various industries, including fishing, mining, buffalo-shooting, and cattle. He had led a very active life there, and he thought a white man could work as well in the Territory as in Victoria. A navy could put in eight hours a day on the construction of a railway in the Territory quite easily. He had worked 10 hours' a day at pick and shovel work. There was no question that Darwin was the principal port, but good harbors could be made at Port Essington and the Adelaide river. Most of the rivers were considerably silted up. The main trunk railway line ought to go right through to Oodnadatta, in his opinion; but he could not give any idea where branch lines should be constructed. He was quite sure that a man could engage in industrial pursuits in the Territory, but the question was whether an employer could afford to pay him 10 per cent. a day. It was a typical buffalo country, about 300,000 hides having been obtained there. Buffaloes were free from tick and other diseases. Melville Island was well-watered, and many industries could be carried on. Pigs would thrive splendidly. The waters were teeming with fish. Cotton-growing could be made a paying industry. Mr. Lindsay—What would be the best works to establish? The Witness—Well, freezings works. Later, I should say, one of the first things to be done would be to establish a tannery. There is a plenty of tanning material there, and with all the buffalo and cattle hides it could be made a great industry. If I were a young man I would go there, but I am 66 years of age. It would be the first place I would make for. Mr. Lindsay—Can you domesticate the buffalo? The Witness—Yes. I had a dozen or more domesticated before I left there. We broke one team in. Mr. Clarke—Can you ride them? The Witness—Well, I have never tried. (Laughter.) Mr. Lindsay—Do you think the climate is worse than the north coast, of Queensland?

The witness—Not a bit.

Mr. Combes—The railway line to Pine Creek has proved a very expensive undertaking? The witness—Yes. There was a difference of £80,000 between the cost of Chinese and European labour-offering The Government got Chinese—the cheapest and worst. To encourage European labour you want to let work out on contract. You will get energetic men then to work hard, and stick to it when there is a chance of making a cheque, but such men will not work for wages.

THE CATTLE RAISING INDUSTRY.

The Federal Commissioner on the Northern Territory, after having examined Rear Admiral Sir W. R. Creswell in camera took evidence from Mr. John W. F. Asche, secretary of the Rocklands Station Proprietary company. The company holds 1,800 square miles of Northern Territory land on the Queensland border near Camooweal. The land, it was explained, was heavily stocked with cattle, which were disposed of by being driven to other properties of the company in southwest Queensland. There they were fattened and distributed to various markets including Sydney and Melbourne. The Chairmen.—If freezing works were established at Darwin and a railaway was built from Darwin to the Queensland border, would it be an advantage to the company? The witness said the present management contemplated the transfer of cattle south overland. If, however, freezing works were provided at Darwin, and shipping facilities were furnished to give direct connection with London, it would certainly be advantageous. Darwin would be a good outlet for cattle. The Territory was a splendid place for stock. There was not a more suitable country in Australia. Artesian bores would give an inexhaustible supply of water at depths varying from 360 ft. to 400 ft. Some assistance should be given in sinking the bores. Residents would willingly pay the interest on the cost. The cost of the bores would be about £1 a foot. Mr. W. H. Roughton, who holds a permit over 2,000 square miles of the Territory, says he and other pastoralists were prepared to expend quite an amount of money if there was a guarantee of railway construction. Northern Territory buffalo-hides did not make good leather.

THE ABORIGINES.

At the session of the Australasian Congregational Union Assembly on April 3, a paper by the Rev. Joseph King (Melbourne)—"Northern Australia and Our Aborigines"—was read by the secretary (Rev. A. J. Griffith). It was pointed out that when British settlers first landed on this continent they were the foreigners, and although this state of things had been modified by subsequent historical changes, history had not changed the foundations of moral obligations. The duty of conserving the rights of the natives had always been recognised by Governments; but did this not need to be supplemented by such agencies as the practical Christian teaching of our churches could and ought to supply? Gathered as they were in Adelaide, it might be stated that some very thorough work had been done in South Australia. To German missionaries in this State they were indebted for the first translation of the complete New Testament in an aboriginal tongue, printed at Tanunda in 1897. A practical scheme had been formulated, which that assembly was asked to consider. The remnant of the aborigines numbered from 70,000 to 100,000 and nearly the whole of these were in Northern Australia, most of them beyond the range of the existing missionary organisations. A competent authority had stated that not more than 6,000 natives were under Christian mission influence. A committee or commission of enquiry had been giving considerable time to the consideration of a scheme comprehensive enough to compass the whole ground at present unoccupied. Different districts might be assigned to certain denominations for the establishment of missionary stations. The area at present unoccupied in Queensland, the Norehern Territory, and Western Australia, had been divided between the Anglicans, the Presbyterians, the Methodists, the Congregationalists, and the Baptists, and it was believed a practical scheme could be evolved which would be acceptable to all the churches concerned. The sphere of influence which had, under the scheme, been allotted to the Congregational denomination was situated in the Northern Territory. It might be roughly described as a strip of territory about 500 miles long by 125 miles broad. The cost of a mission station on either the Daly river or the Victoria river would probably be £1,500 for the first year and £500 a year after that. It was suggested that a resolution expressing general approval of the scheme might be followed by a resolution appointing an inter-State executive to submit the scheme to the State unions, and with power to obtain a mandate from the State unions to organise and begin the work. A similar scheme in new Guinea was helped by the Angas Fund.

NINE STRIKES IN 32 DAYS.

A deputation, representing the Employer Federation of New South Wales, waited upon the Premier at Sydney and Sir William McMillan presented the following resolution:—"That in view of the general dislocation of industrial affairs through continuous strikes, for the prevention of which employers have submitted to the arbitration laws, we now call upon the Ministry, as responsible for the welfare of the community, to take immediate steps without any regard to one side or the other, to compel immediate compliance with the law as it now stands on the statute books of the country."

Mr. Buchanan pointed out that, since February 28, there had been nine strikes. Some were settled and some were still unsettled. "In the space of 32 days," he exclaimed with indignation "nine strike!" The employers wanted to state that in the past they had cheerfully submitted to the spirit of compulsory arbitration, and had agreed to the principle of collective bargaining. They had heard a great deal about equity and good conscience being displayed in the settlement of industrial disputes. That spirit had not been shown on the part of the employes. For instance, in the present strike the men had not enquired into the question whether the Commissioner could afford to pay the increases.

Mr. Buchanan—A thousand pounds. He wanted to approach the question without prejudice and without party feeling. The deputation recognised that the Government were in a very difficult position, and that no law in the world would make a man work if he did not want to. "But what we contend," continued Mr. Buchanan, "is that there was a property constitute tribunal for the men to appeal to. We say the patience and tolerance of the Government and of everybody in the community has been exhausted. It has gone past the breaking point. The Premier, in reply said he had them credit for the expressed desire of the to give President to help the Government to do the correct thing. He had been one of those who, before he entered public life, for 16 or 17 years took an active part in regard to strikes, and he wanted arbitration to take the place of strikes. He would admit that arbitration had not realised the expectations of all their advocacy, but they could not expect an Act of Parliament especially this one which was in the experimental stage to meet varying difficulties. 'Now sirs" Mr. McGowan continued I am not one of those men who believe in the community fearing the law and keeping it. I want the people to respect the law and keep it. This is a very difficult matter. The people are our own servants, servants of the State. These people are considerably better off than they were two or three years ago, but our attitude is that we should not hastily take sides, and say they are foolish or unwise or blame any other person who happens to be employed. In this instance the employers happen to be ourselves and the Railways Commissioner. Therefore we have exhausted every means to see if we could get over the difficulty and get these men back to work and get the industrial machine going. I don't know whether that will please the general public. It satisfies me. I quite admit that, when the time comes, when all this fails, we shall have to take a simple step.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

A system for training and control of mentally defective children and adults was suggested this week to the Government by a deputation representing the Medical profession. The deputation was heard by the Acting Premier, (Mr. Murray), and the Minister of External Affairs (Sir Alexander Peacock). Dr. G. S. Yuill said the recent census conducted by the British Medical Association disclosed existence in Victoria of 2,494 mentally dull children, 797 feeble-minded, and 465 idiots and impeciles. Most of the idiots and feeble-minded were under control, but a majority of the higher grades were at liberty, and therefore constituted the greatest danger to the community. Feebleness of mind was hereditary, and the feeble-minded were very prolific. Assuming the average human fecundity as four theirs was seven. A large proportion of drunkards and prostitutes and such habitual criminals were feeble-minded. Dr. Jones said the medical profession asked for four things—first, special schools or special classes, residential schools for defectives needing special care and attention, a colony for the segregation of adult defectives, and a special regulation to authorise the segregation. Many defectives should be segregated practically for the whole of their lives. Dr. W. A. Wood described the Vineland Institute in New Jersey, which was, he said, about the best establishment for defectives in any part of the world. It was maintained by State and municipal subsidies' fees for inmates and public subscriptions. Of the inmates, 90 per cent. were feeble-minded. Where there were 12 backward children in a community, a special class with a trained teacher and medical supervision was established, and there was a farm to which patients were drafted. At a certain age a child, who at home was the butt of the family, became wonderfully happy in the Vineland Institute. Dr. O'Brien, (Government medical officer), said from an-industrial point of view much benefit would accrue from segregation. The Acting Premier said the suggestions appeared to him on both humanitarian and economical grounds. With their tendency to abnormal reproduction, the mental defectives if left unrestricted became an ever-increasing burden to the State. He favoured the Vineland scheme and would welcome further information concerning its methods. He was concerned from his experience as Chief Secretary, that the State should retain control of many of the wards of the State throughout their lives, and would favour legislation, so that these unfortunates should not be left uncontrolled. The cost of the institution suggested would be saved to the country in direct ways. In fact, it might be made almost self supporting Segregation no doubt ought to be adopted. The present difficulty was the initial expense, but he would recommend to the Cabinet the suggestions of the deputation.

A.

PRINCES' SLIGHT ILLNESS.

Prince Henry and Prince George, who during the term which has just ended at St. Peter's Court, Broadstairs, have been the victims of mild attacks of whooping cough, journeyed in mail week to Newquay.

For some time the Princes have been convalescent, but they were not sufficiently well when the term ended to join the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace, as was intended. Instead they have gone to the North Cornish coast to recruit their health.

At Newquay they are the guests of the Chief Constable of Cornwall, Major Protheree Smith, at Pentowan House.

They arrived there in company of Mr. Hansell, and will stay until they have completely recovered from their slight illness.

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MAGNETIC SURVEY OF AUSTRALIA.

WORK OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE.

Professor David has given to the Sydney press some interesting information relating to the magnetic survey of Australia, a work which has been undertaken by the Carnegie Institute of America

"The fact is known," said Professor David, "probably only to a few scientists and to the Government that next week the Department Terrestrial Magnetism of the Carnegie of Institute of the United States is commencing a magnetic survey of New South Wales. This department has assigned to itself the gigantic task of making a magnetic survey of all those portions of the world, whether land or water, which have not as yet been magnetically surveyed. Australia is one of the largest civilised countries which has not yet made a magnetic survey of its own. The results of the survey will be useful to shipping and surveyors, and will all be donated by the Carnegie Institute to the Government of New South Wales.

"The Carnegie Institute is conducting the survey at its own expense. The work is in the hands of Mr. C. Kidson M.A., B.Sc., of the Carnegie Institute, a distinguished magnetic observer. Mr. Kidson is a New Zealander, who was educated originally in the Dominion before he proceeded to take up the study of magnetism in the Carnegie Institute. He has already traversed, on his magnetic survey, the Australian continent from Adelaide to port Darwin, and at the recent meeting of the Australasian Association for the advancement of Science, in Melbourne last January, contributed a very interesting paper on the results up to date of his magnetic survey of Australia. He has divided New South Wales up into 20 blocks of about 10,000 square miles each, and will establish a magnetic station in each one of these blocks. He proposes to commence his survey next week, and estimates that the work of taking the field observations will occupy three months. Mr Kidson's work is strongly linked up with the important work at the south Magnetic Pole, recently accomplished by Mr. Eric Webb, of Lyttelton, New Zealand. Mr. Webb is a young graduate in engineering of Cantebury College, Christ Church, New Zealand, who was specially trained by Mr. Kidson for doing magnetic survey work as chief magnetic an to Dr. Mawson's expedition in Antarctica. That Mr. Webb was pre-eminently fitted for the work is amply proved by his remarkably brilliant achievements. The scientific world has not yet had time to grasp their significance, but when it does it will hail them with delight, for certainly never before, in the history of the southern hemisphere, has such a splendid series of records been obtained in such close proximity to the Magnetic Pole. The Carnegie Institute generously equipped Dr. Mawson with a fine series of instruments for the magnetic survey of the part of the South Polar area within his sphere of operations. A small magnetic observatory was fitted up at Commonwealth Bay, at Dr. Mawson's base in Adelie Land, where continuous observations of the magnetic forces were obtained. Displays of auroral lights far transcending, in Dr. Mawson's opinion, in brilliance and beauty the similar phenomena so admired by us at Mount Erebus, on the Shackleton expedition, were seen throughout the winter at Adelie Land. On every occasion of a brilliant aurora the magnetic compass was violently disturbed, thus proving the very close connection between the aurora and terrestrial magnetism.

"It is generally understood that the earth is a big magnet, with two principal magnetic poles. The magnetic forces is continually streaming along the surface of the earth till it reaches a magnetic pole when it probably ascends and returns through the air, back to its starting point, the opposite magnetic pole. It is these streams of magnetic force which, of course, control all the magnetic compass needles in the world. At the magnetic poles the compass needle, if suspended so as to permit of its doing so, will set itself vertical. At the North Magnetic Pole the north-seeking end of the needle is pulled vertically downwards. At the South Magnetic Pole the south seeking end is pulled downwards towards the centre of the earth, while the north-seeking end points straight up into the sky. An ordinary magnetic needle in its case, if taken to the South Magnetie Pole would simply have its south-seeking-end pulled down until it pressed hard against the bottom of the case, so that a vertical position could not be taken up by such a needle when the compass card is held horizontally. A specially mounted needle adapted to swing on a horizontal axis, like a cannon on its trunnions, or a theodolite on its axis, is used for determining the position of a magnetic pole.

"One of the chief interests that attach to the determination of the magnetic poles is that they are not fixed areas, but are constantly moving according to some mysterious law at present little understood. These movements of the magnetic poles carry around with them all the magnetic needles of the shipping of the whole world. Their movement makes the compass vary, and it is of the utmost importance to navigators to have this variation accurately determined with the reliable information given on the chart as to the direction in which the variation is taking place. Hence the great importance of taking a number of observations around the magnetie poles.

"It seems probable that the area of the South Magnetic Pole—that is, the area within which the needle pole—that is, the area within which the needle at some time during the year is vertical—may be much wider than was formerly imagined and may be even of the order of 100 miles, instead of the 30 miles, previously supposed to be its approximate diameter, or there may prove to be local poles grouped around the main pole, or distorting its shape while forming part of it. Whether any of these hypotheses prove to be correct or not, there can be no question that the gain to the science of terrestrial magnetism from the observations of Dr. Mawson's Expedition will be substantial and permanent, and that these in the eyes of the scientific world, and one hopes in the eyes of the public also, should in themselves justify the expedition, whose members have worked so well for the honor of their country and for the advancement of science."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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* [By Telegraph to Perth W.A.]

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

VENUS IN A CELLAR.

The ground floor of a house in the Via Santa Sofia, at Naples, collapsed suddenly revealing an ancient cellar containing a magnificent statue of Venus. Professor Spinazzola, Director of the Naples Museum, has examined the statue, which is of Parian marble, and belongs to the best period of Greco-Roman art.

SUICIDE ON A BICYCLE.

A remarkable story of a consumptive's suicide was related at a Wandsworth inquest. The evidence showed that Solomon Fried-lander, aged nineteen, a tailor's presser, of Nelson-road, Commercial-road, rode down the concerete slope of the Putney Embankment into the Thames on his bicycle at fifteen miles an hour. Police constable Ladds swan out, but was unable to reach Friedlander. In returning a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity the jury highly commended Ladds for his gallantry.

A WOMAN IN BLACK.

An extraordinary mystery has been the subject of police inquiry at Antwerp. A woman entered her bedroom, which she had only left a few hours before, and was horrified to find in the bed the body of a young woman unknown to her. The body was dressed in black. There was nothing to indicate the dead woman's identity. The other inhabitants of the house stated to the police that they had noticed nothing abnormal and knew nothing whatever of the affair a day later the inquest solved the mystery. The dead woman had been to a neighbouring flat and was opened on by another woman. The patient died. The woman who operated carried the body into the next flat, put it in bed, and ran out again without being seen.

A PLUCKY PRIEST.

There were exciting scenes at a fire in a Sheffield suburb at Woodseats, the house occupied by Father Rooney, a Roman Catholic priest, and his housekeeper, an elderly lady named Coffey. The latter found her bedroom, which was on the top floor of the house, filled with smoke, and she roused Father Rooney. They both made attempts to descend the staircase, but these proved ineffectual. The priest then knotted a number of sheets together, and passing these round the terrified woman, lowered her from the window to the ground, a distance of about 50ft. By this time a neighbour and a police constable had arrived, and they assisted the housekeeper to alight. Father Rooney then drew up the improvised escape, secured one end to some furniture in the room, and lowered himself to safety. The fire brigade eventually mastered the outbreak.

COACHING SEASON.

Preparations for the road-coaching season, which will open on the first of next month are being pushed forward rapidly. In connection with the various coaches which are to be run during the summer, about 150 horses are being exercised daily through some of London's busiest streets. Lord Leconfield will be on the Brighton road again with the historic Old Times, and the American Venture coach will have another season on the same highway in charge of Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt. The English Venture, with Mr. W. A. Barron as coachman, is to run daily to Hampton Court and back; Mr. Wimbush will drive the New Times on the Guildford road, and Mr. Craig McKerrow, the Reynard to and from Windsor. It is expected that the two Brighton coaches will be timed so that there will be one up and one down daily.

FAMILY DRIVEN MAD.

A whole family falling mad, fallowing a prophecy by a clairvoyant, is reported in the little French village of Saint Remy, in the department of Deux Sevres. The Gauthier family occupies a farm in the village. Some time ago, without apparent cause, a pig belonging to the farm died. The farmer consulted a sleep-walker who had the reputation of being a clairvoyant, and she after gazing into her crystal, declared that evil spirits had entered the Gauthier house, and unless they were driven forth all of the farm stock would perish and the family become mad. The village priest was at once asked to come and exercise the demons, but refused. The other morning, it is declared, the whole family went suddenly mad. The sons went to the priest's house and brought him by force to the farm where he was shut up and ordered to pray. Finally, they brought the priest out of confinement, and when his prayers proved of no avail, they beat him. The neighbours rescued him with great difficulty.

FUTURE OF FRENCH NAVY.

When the French Parliament reassembles in May, it will be confronted by the most important problems of national defence. Not only will it have to decide on the question of Three Years Service for the Army and a large expenditure on artillery and forts but the Navy clamours for an increase as well. This increase takes the form, naturally, of men and ships. The odd "inscription maritime" has been tried and found wanting, and so a new law of recruitment is proposed which, keeping some of the features of the old system, will open the door to the volunteer. The number of officers is to be increased by 150, and two new Vice-Admirals are to be created. But, in addition to the personnel, four Dreadnoughts are being built as well as a number of cruisers of the scout class; and harbours are to be deepended to receive the fleet, and thus augment the number of naval bases. Mr. Baudin, Minister of Marine, has given particular attention to the age of officers, and wishes them to be younger then they are. A Captain hardly gets his ship before five-and-fifty in France, whereas a common age in England and Germany is thirty-eight or forty.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 35 years.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

THE QUEEN'S MEMORY.

The Queen recollected quite well her visit to Woolwich a number of years ago. She hailed as an old friend the little train in which the party were taken round. When Princess Mary was asked if she would like to fire a 13.5 gun charge, the Queen said: "I did that when I was here before," showed her daughter how to insert the tube, and watched to she if see started at the noise it made. But the Princess was, as usual, quite calm.

ANOTHER STORY OF MR. PIERPONT MORGAN.

A little anecdote, hitherto unpublished (says the "Bystander") shows a pleasant side of Mr. Morgan's character. On one occasion two gentlemen who were arranging a small exhibition of Old English silver, wrote to the millionaire and asked whether he would be willing to lend. A letter came inviting the two gentlemen to call at Prince's Gate and see what they would crae to borrow. Every piece which had been suggested as suitable for the exhibition was willingly lent. "Take one more," said Mr. Morgan, and the two gentlemen chose a small salver of Queen Anne's day. To their surprise Mr. Morgan rather gruffly refused to lend this piece, and offered no explanation. Curiousity prompted a question about the Queen Anne salver. "Mr. Morgan," said his valet, "did not lend you that piece because it belonged to his father."

TELEPHONE TRICK.

A lady telephoned to Drury Lane Theatre the other day and ordered a boy (Mr. Forbes-Robertson's manager explains to the "Daily Mail.") During the evening the manager of a wellknown restaurant rang up the box office and asked if the lady had appeared, as she had left their restaurant without paying for her party's dinner.

The fact of her telephoning to Drury Lane from the restaurant and reserving a box had inspired confidence in the management—of the restaurant, not the theatre, where she was never seen!

HISTORIANS' AMENITIES.

In default of an international language, Latin being as "dead" at Erasmus, the Historical Congress, like the Swiss Legislature (says the "Manchester Guardian,") made impartial use of three modern tongues, and French, German, and English where the recognised medium of communication.

THE RETURN OF THE SCOT.

Some of the thousands of perfervid Scots who left for London on Friday night in lengthy excursion trains are only now percolating back to their homes in the North (says the "Glasgow News"). I overhead one disjaskit-looking fellow-countryman plaintively inquiring at the midnight Scotch express at Euston on Tuesday night what he was to do, at the same time displaying the return half of his excursion ticket to a puzzled porter. It was pointed out that he ought to have returned by a Saturday night excursion train. "Dammit! A know that as weel as you," was his querulous reply, "bit I wis in the nick—ye know, the jile," And still explaining his sad encounter with the forces of law and order in London, the hastened football enthusiast faded off towards the far end of the train in charge of a more or less sympathetic official.

Sometimes there was a little thunder in the air; witness, the experience of an English delegate who found himself seated at one the dinner-tables with half-dozen Germans and a solitary Russian, who regarded the animated group of Teutons with increasing disapproval, and eventually found relief in turning to his English neighbour with the impassioned entreaty "Parlez-vous Francais, monsieur?"

The Englishman replied in the affirmative whereupon the Russian said: "Parlez Francais, parlez Francais," and proceeded, much to the embarrassment of the Englishman, to denounce in fluent French the "imbecility" of the Teuton.

Mis Gilbert's fiance, Howard Renshaw, is thirty-one. He is a son of a wealthy cloth manufacturer of Troy, is very fond of sport, and a moneymaker, but in no other sense does he answer his sweetheart's standard.

"H.M.N.Z.S."

A bluejacket was seen in London the other day (says the "Manchester Guardian") with a capband displaying the legend "H.M.A.S. Australia." The alteration from the usual H.M.A.S. Australia." The alteration from the usual H.M.S. is interesting and significant, but one wonders where the development will stop if the new custom of colonial gifts of warships should continue. "H.M.C.S So and-so" for Canada' will not be so bad, but "H.M.N.Z.S.' for New Zealand will be rather appalling; and if, say, the British West Indies or British North Borneo should insist on presenting destroyers one can foresee a demand for bluejackets with large heads, so that all the letters can be got on the capband.

GIRL'S IDEAL HUSBAND.

Miss Lilla Gilbert, the young heiress to 15,000,000 dollars, who is about to be married, once gave a description of her ideal husband. She said: "He must be six feet tall and fond of athletics. He must be dark-featured, a good ride to hounds, fond of animals, clean-shaven, with a firm jaw and ears close to his head. He must be an Episcopalian, a Republican, and a moneymaker. He must have thick hair curled over his left ear, with no red in it, a straight nose, large and intelligent, but not soulful, eyes, and must have decided ideas about raising pigs and poultry. He must like lemon with his tea, eat ice-cream with a fork, and must wear his clothes like John Drew."

FUNERAL TACTICS.

Speaking of the dangers of the streets, Mr. H. E. Blain, West Ham tramway manager, told the Motor Traffic Committee that his district was one where cemeteries abounded. While the poor man's hearse was driven quickly, he explained, the elaborate cortege, to gain advertisement for the undertaker, lingered as long as possible on its dreary way.

THE ROYAL COOK.

The missionary (says the "Argonaut") smiled benevolently on the natives around him. "I will cure them all of cannibalism." he said hopefully. "They have treated me kindly so far, and I am sure I shall convert them all." After being introduced to the chief he retired to the special but the tribe had prepared for him, where he was shortly afterwards joined by a native. "The king has sent me to dress you for dinner," said the man. "Ah!" smiled the missionary. "How thoughtful of him. You are the Royal valet, I suppose?" "Nope," replied the native, "I'm the Royal cook."

MEN AND MATTERS.

While the half-century feud between the Hohenzollern family and the Royal House of Hanover was ended by the betrothal of Prince Ernest Augustus and Princess Victoria Luise, Thursday of mail week was the first time that the heads of the two houses met since the overthrow of the Guelph dynasty in Hanover. The old feud is of especial interest to Englishmen, since it was the Salic Law that removed Hanover from the British dominions, and the capital still shows remarkable signs of English influence.

We disagree most emphatically with the views of Mr. Deniel Jones on Cockney English. Mr. Jones is a lecturer at University College, and he has recorded his opinion that the ugliness of Cockney spaech is "simply a convention," and that "it has as much right to be considered a dialect as the speech of Lancashire and Scotland." Following the same lines of reasoning, one might say that to regard a slum thoroughfare as ugly and a daffodil field as beautiful is also "simply a convention. As to the speech of the Cockney being entitled to rank as a dialect to the same extent as the patois of the Scot or the North-countryman, surely that is comparing things between which no comparison is possible. The Northerner and the Scotsman have not only distinctive pronunciation, but very much of an individual vocabulary, and a whole lexicon of local phrases. The Cockney has no vocabulary of his own, save a few slang expressions, mostly borrowed from the United States; he simply murders English by his appalling accentuation and mis-pronunciation.

Before Mr. Vincent Kennedy suggested to the Chancellor of the Exchequer a 10 per cent. tax on week-end tickets, he would have been well-advised to have studied the effects of the German tax on railway tickets. This tax takes the form of a surcharge on the price of the ordinary ticket, and was instituted for revenue purposes. The actual amount derived from the source has been very disappointing, while the loss to the railways resulting from the diversion of passengers to a lower class of carriage has probably outweighed the amount received in taxation.

That British provincial museums are enabled to exhibit periodically pictures and objects d'art from the national collections is due in no small measure to the late Sir John Robinson, who became the first superintendent of the art collections of the South Kensington Museum on its foundation in 1852. He was surveyor of Queen Victoria's pictures from 1882 until her death, and he was one of the founders of the Fine Arts Club, now the Burlington. English collections, both public and private, owe much to the fact that Sir J. C. Robinson turned his attention to Spanish art and that of the Italian Renaissance at a time when they were neglected in England. That enabled him to buy for small sums art treasures that would now fetch fifty or one hundred times as much. At one time Sir Charles was almost the only English connoisseur to travel frequently in Spain.

"Truth is stranger than the cinematograph" should be the modern version of an old saying. It is certainly a fact that cinema plots are continually being enacted in real life. Take, for instance the story of the Canadian who has just been married in Ontario to the "beautiful half-breed Indian girl" whom he found years ago as a child, "deserted and starving to death on an island in a lake in a northern wilderness," and whom he nursed back to health. That is a variant on a theme with which all patrons of the pictu re theatre are familiar.

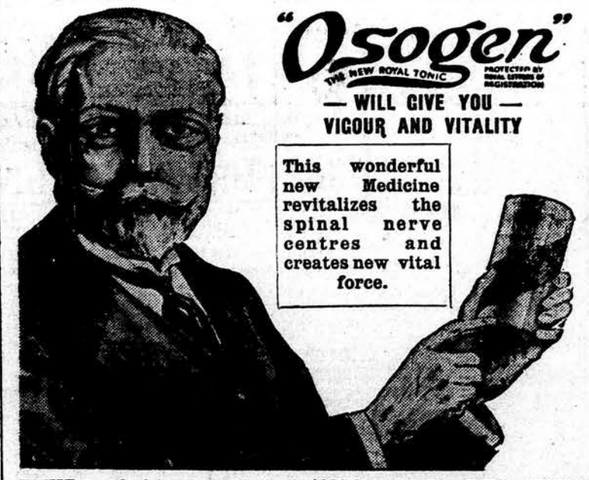
The work of re-converting the Henry VII. Chapel in Westminster Abbey into a "home" for the Order of the Bath is proving to be a more lengthy task than was first imagined, and it is quite possible that the formal dedication may have to be postponed from next month, the date originally fixed. This will cause some little dislocation in the King's arrangements, and it may be that the ceremony will not now take place until the year is well advanced.

Sir William Lever's new estate of Hinderton, in Cheshire, is situated close to the decayed little watering place of Parkgate, a place from which the sea has receded. It was formerly a town of some importance, for passenger boats used to cross from there to Ireland. Sir William has already another property in the same neighbourhood, the Storeton estate.

Mrs. Hertha Ayrton, whose name appears opposite a big subscription in the list of subscribers issued by the W.S.P.U., is one of the foremost of women scientists. The widow of the late Professor W. E. Ayrton, she carried out some notable experiments in the laboratories of the Central Technical College, where her late husband was Professor of Applied Physics, notably on the phenomena of the electric are and sand ripples. For these latter she was awarded the Hughes Medal of the Royal Society, and would have been elected an F. R. S. had the council power to confer that honour on a woman Other scientific bodies, however, less fettered in their recognition of women's achievements, have been able fully to recognise Mrs. Ayrton's position in the realm of science, and her name finds a place on the roll of membership of both the Physical Society and the Institute of Electrical Engineers. Educated at Girton, Mrs. Ayrton has written much on scientific matters, and electric science in particular owes much to the literary skill with which she has made public the results of her patient investigations.

Sir Thomas Esmonde owes to Pope Leo XIII. the appointment of Private Chamberlain in the Vatican Household in connection with which he lately proceeded to Rome. Pope Pius X. renewed the appointment very shortly after his accession, and Sir Thomas is credited with a more intimate knowledge of the ceremonies of the Vatican than is possessed by any other British layman, the Duke of Nortfolk only excepted. An Irishman of the Irish, Sir Thomas is only fifty years of age, and is commonly said to have had the longest unbroken Parliamentary career of any man of his years in the House of Commons. He has been an M.P. twenty-eight years, and his father was at Westminster twenty-five years. The Irish Parliamentary Party was represented by Sir Thomas Esmonde at the celebration in honour of Pope Leo XIII.'s silver jubilee eleven years ago, and again at that Pontiff's funeral and at the coronation of his successor Sir Thomas counts among his distinctions the fact that he is a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre, and that Order's official representative in Ireland, and he bears the single word "Jerusalem" above his coat-of arms.

DON'T STAY WEAK!



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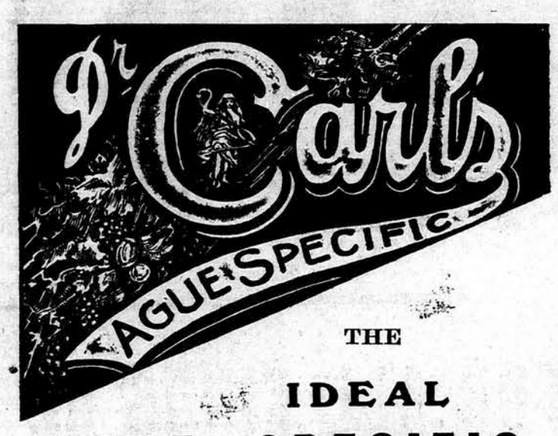

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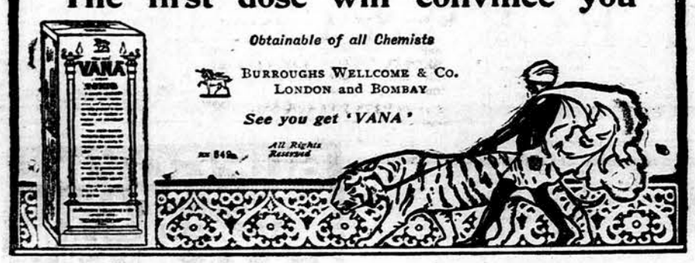

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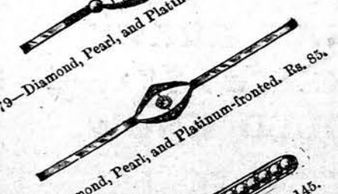

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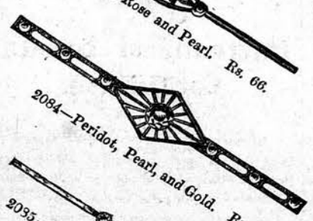

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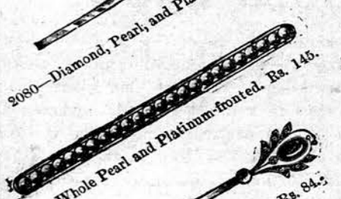

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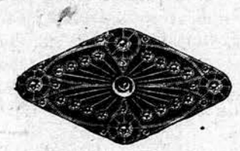

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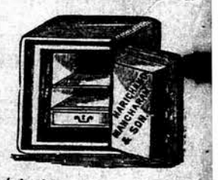

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